



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-95-150  
Friday  
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# Daily Report

## China

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4 August 1995

NOTICE: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### General

#### Wu's Arrest Defended at Human Rights Meeting

OW0308225695 *Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1907 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, August 3 (XINHUA) — Chinese delegate Thursday [3 August] defended at a human rights meeting here China's arrest of Harry Wu (Wu Hongda) in June, and said that the criticism by a non-governmental organization (NGO) Thursday morning is "groundless".

According to Ambassador Sha Zukang at a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, China should not have been criticized for June-19 arrest of American-Chinese Harry Wu, who has for many times illegally entered into China to steal China's national secrets.

Sha told the 47th session of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities that Wu has confessed that he told a lie in two of the video tapes he took on China's penal system, saying a heart operation on an ordinary patient as one taking kidney from a prisoner. [sentence as received]

Wu, who went to the United States in 1985 and got American citizenship afterwards, was once punished for corruption in 1961. Since 1991, using assumed names including Peter Wu, he has repeatedly slipped into some Chinese places and units that are not open to foreigners, collecting information and stealing secret documents.

Wu also confessed that in order to enter the places foreigners are not admitted, he had put on the Chinese police's uniform. It is obvious that such action of pretending to be law enforcement personnel cannot be allowed by laws in any sovereign state, Sha said.

Wu's such action alone can justify his being arrested, he added.

The facts revealed that "It would vilify the words 'human rights' would a person like Wu be called a 'human rights activist'", Sha noted.

The Chinese ambassador stressed that it is reasonable and normal that Wu receives punishment for violating laws during his stay in China, adding that Wu should not enjoy privilege before Chinese laws only because he has an American passport.

#### Christopher's SRV Visit Noted

OW0308114095 *Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1105 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, August 3 (XINHUA) — U.S. Secretary of state Warren Christopher is due to arrive here Saturday from Cambodia for his two-day

official visit to the country, Vietnamese foreign ministry said today.

U.S. President Bill Clinton announced normalizing its diplomatic relations with Vietnam on July 11. Christopher will be the first U.S. Secretary of state to visit Vietnam since 1970.

The Foreign Ministry said that Christopher is to arrive at the Hanoi Airport on A.M. 09:30 Saturday (local time). He will attend a ceremony of handing over remains of some U.S. MIA (missing in action) at the airport.

The U.S. Secretary of state and Vietnamese foreign minister Nguyen Manh Cam will hold talks and exchange the document of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Christopher will open the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam Sunday morning and make a speech to Vietnamese students Sunday afternoon.

The U.S. Secretary of state is scheduled to leave Hanoi next Monday morning.

#### Arrives in Phnom Penh

OW0408064395 *Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0515 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phnom Penh, August 4 (XINHUA) — Warren Christopher became the first U.S. secretary of state to visit Cambodia in 40 years when he arrived here early Friday [4 August].

Christopher said upon his arrival that his one-day official visit at the invitation of Cambodian Foreign Minister Ing Huot was "to underscore the commitment of the United States" to supporting Cambodia in the democracy path it chooses.

The U.S. secretary of state was on his way back from the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) Regional Forum which just concluded in Brunei.

Christopher said he would urge the Cambodians to consolidate their democratization and preparation for the next national election.

The United States has provided Cambodia with more than one billion dollars of aid in the past few years and a new aid package is to be signed during Christopher's stay in Phnom Penh.

Christopher leaves for Vietnam early on Saturday.

#### Beijing Hails UN Development Aid Project

OW0308133295 *Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0846 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — A United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

aid project has been hailed as a success in that it has held 242 courses on safety technology and management, training 11,500 mining professionals in a matter of five years.

Wang Jiadi, the person of the Chinese side responsible for the project, said that the project, which was initiated in October 1989 and completed in June this year, has greatly upgraded the capability of the teaching staff of the National Safety Training Center (NSTC) through sending its staff abroad and inviting overseas scholars as guest speakers.

Wang, who is also president of the North China Mining College, said that the project, for which the UNDP provided a total of over 1.22 million US dollars, has enabled the center to train 2,000 people a year, "far surpassing the target of the project."

Wang said that the aid project also included the construction of China's first ergonomics laboratory, "a good foundation for research into coal mining safety". The lab will study the influence of underground conditions on miners, specifically heat and work intensity.

"Research results will provide a solid basis for the Ministry of Coal Industry to draft regulations and standards," he said.

He noted that the UNDP had also helped set up the Coal Safety and Health Information Office, which collects, process and disseminate safety data for 39 regional coal mine safety training centers and Ministry of Coal Industry.

Yan Zengxiang, deputy director of the Department of International Co-operation of the ministry, said that the aid project has improved the National Safety Training Center's overall capacity in teaching and research, and thus "it will perform an even greater role in China's coal industry in the future."

#### **Beijing Hosts Seminar on Confucianism**

OW0308145295 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1332 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — More than 300 scholars from both at home and abroad today attended the opening ceremony of the '95 International Seminar on Confucianism and the Market Economy, sponsored by the China Confucius Society.

The seminar will emphasize the positive influence of Confucianism on the market economy and discuss the relations between Confucian ethics and the market economy, Confucianism and modern science and technology, Confucianism and modern education, Confucian ethics and environmental protection, Confucianism and mod-

ern enterprise management, the ideal Confucian personality and the entrepreneur.

The China Confucius Society, set up at the Beijing Confucian Temple in June 1985, is one of the largest and most influential non-governmental bodies in China. The majority of its over 1,000 members are from universities, science research institutes and cultural or educational institutions.

The five-day seminar has attracted scholars from Hong Kong, Macao, the US, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Austria, Vietnam and Canada.

#### **'Milestone' in Australian, Vietnamese Ties Viewed**

OW0408052895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0450 GMT 4 Aug 95

["Roundup" by Wang Faen: "Do Muoi's Visit to Australia, A Milestone"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Canberra, August 4 (XINHUA) — The visit by Do Muoi, General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, represented what Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating described as a "significant milestone" in the development of bilateral relationship.

Do's visit, starting from July 29 and ending today, came just a little more than two years after Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet made the first visit to the country in 1993 since the end of the Vietnam war, which was followed by Keating's return visit to Hanoi last year.

The frequent exchange of visits between the leaders is an epitome of the enhanced relationship between the two countries over the past years.

During the week-long visit to Australia, Do discussed with Keating the bilateral relations and the latest developments arising from the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam and Vietnam's entry into the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Keating, expressing his welcome to Vietnam's joining in the ASEAN, described it as a "historic development," adding that "we now have a new range of opportunities to build our relationship regionally as well as bilaterally."

In a further move to push the relationship between the two countries, Keating also suggested that the present bilateral ties be moved to the one of "partnership."

Echoing Keating's remarks, Do pointed out that they "have agreed upon the directions and measures designed

to bring the Vietnam-Australia multi-sided cooperation to a new stage of development."

He also called on "to put the past behind and look forward to the future" to further boost the friendly and cooperative relationship between the two sides in all fields.

To get more Australian aid and investment has also dominated the agenda of Do's visit to Australia, his first to a western nation, as Vietnam is in a dire need of funds in its economic boom.

One of the results of Do's visit was the signing of two agreements — one on air services and another on Australia's offer of 54 million Australian dollars (39.42 million US dollars) to help build the My Thuan Bridge over the Mekong River in southern Vietnam.

The past years have seen great headway in the two-way trade between the two nations, with the trade volume rising from 42 million Australian dollars (30.66 million US dollars) in 1990 to 402 million Australian dollars (293.46 million US dollars) in 1994.

Australian businessmen, lured by the promising market emerging in Vietnam, have so far invested a total of 600 million US dollars in the country, up from 300 million US dollars two years ago, thus putting Australia at the sixth on the foreign investors list.

Meanwhile, Australia, according to Do, has also undertaken to help assist Vietnam in its infrastructure developments during the period of 1994-97.

It has also promised to increase its cooperation with Vietnam in postal and telecommunication services, mining, and export-oriented processing, and provide Vietnam with experience in setting up stock exchanges and training personnel.

Analysts believe that the relationship between Australia and Vietnam will be expected to continue to grow as the two need each other in terms of fund and market.

### United States & Canada

#### Further on Release of U.S. Officers

HK0408071995 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO  
in Chinese 4 Aug 95 p 1

[Report from Hong Kong by staff correspondent: "The Two U.S. Military Officers Involved in an Espionage Case Returned to Hong Kong Yesterday, and They Reportedly Acted Under Orders To Gather Missile Test-Firing Intelligence"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The two air force liaison officers from the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong, who were expelled by China for allegedly spying

for military secrets, returned to Hong Kong by plane yesterday afternoon. CIA sources revealed that they acted under orders to go to China's southeast coastal areas to gather intelligence on China's missile test-firing at the end of July and on Su-27 aircraft China bought from Russia. [passage omitted]

The mainland military authorities said: Following China's missile test-firing from 21-28 July off the northern coast of Taiwan, the two officers entered China on 23 July, and were arrested on 29 July near a military base in China's southeast coastal area. It is believed that the base is the headquarters of the missile test-firing.

The CIA sources revealed that the two officers acted under orders to gather information on China's missile test-firing and Su-27 aircraft bought from Russia. The United States has always paid attention to military development in China, and wished to assess the situation. The U.S. Defense Department believes that China's military strength has not yet been strong enough to contend with that of the United States, but it must not be neglected. A senior U.S. official maintains that the duty of a military attache is to assess the military strength of other countries.

The two military officers are Air Force Liaison Officer Colonel Joseph Wei Chan and Air Force Assistant Liaison Officer Captain Dwayne Howard Florenzie. Sources in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing refused to comment on the event, and stated that the two men were carrying out normal commercial activities on the mainland instead of illegally gathering military intelligence.

The U.S. government is handling the event in a low-key and cautious manner. Both the White House and the State Department have neither accused China of the expulsion action nor mentioned any retaliatory measures. A White House spokesman hoped earlier that the event would not have any repercussions on Sino-U.S. relations.

A mainland Foreign Ministry official lodged a protest to the U.S. Charge D'affaires ad Interim in China. A Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that the two officers violated Chinese law and conducted illegal activities. At present, an assessment is being made to determine whether the event will further deteriorate Sino-U.S. relations. [passage omitted]

A spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing stated that the U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher already knew about the event before meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. But neither side raised the issue. China has handled the case in a milder way.



According to analysts, this is because the two sides do not intend to further deteriorate Sino-U.S. relations.

#### U.S. Reaction 'Tacit' Consent

HK0408073095 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO  
in Chinese 3 Aug 95 p 3

["Every Night Talk" column by Yang Chu (5017 2612):  
"China Expels U.S. Spies"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At a time when Sino-U.S. relations turned cold due to Li Teng-hui's U.S. visit and the Wu Hongda case, two U.S. spies sneaked into China to steal military intelligence [liang ming mei guo jian die qian ru zhong guo qie qu jun shi qing bao shi jian 0357 0682 5019 0948 7035 6183 3383 0354 0022 0948 4537 0648 6511 0057 1906 1032 0057 0115]. The two spies were arrested on the spot and expelled, as announced, yesterday.

There have been repeated conflicts between China and the United States. What has actually happened? Who should be held responsible?

It was the United States that provoked the incidents. The U.S. Government openly said that it would never allow Li Teng-hui to visit the United States, but it broke its promise and granted Li an entry visa on the excuse of being excessively pressured by Congress.

When meeting the Chinese foreign minister in Brunei a few days ago, the U.S. secretary of state stated repeatedly [yi zai biao shi 0001 0375 5903 4355]: "The United States recognizes the PRC as the sole legal government of China. The U.S. government is opposed to Taiwan independence and will not support Taiwan in its application to join the United Nations." This might be interpreted as the U.S. "admitting its mistake [ren cuo 6126 6934] in allowing Li Teng-hui to visit the United States" and as its principled commitment [yuan ze xing cheng nuo 0626 0463 1840 0015 6179] to deal with [chu li 5710 3810] the Taiwan issue in the future. Nevertheless, just as Chinese Foreign Minister Qian pointed out: As the Chinese saying goes: "What is said must be done, and what is done must be carried to fruition"; the key to bridging the rift lies in matching words with deeds.

The Wu Hongda case is a trivial matter. To avoid the important and dwell on the trivial and shift public attention, the United States said the downturn in Sino-U.S. relations was caused by the detention of Wu Hongda. In fact, wherever a U.S. citizen goes, he will be brought to justice if he breaks local laws. How can China make an exception in Wu's case? Again, the United States advocates separation of executive and judicial powers and does not allow the administration

to interfere with judicial operations. There is also an independent judiciary in China. The United States has no right to demand China's administrative organs "release detainees immediately," nor are they allowed to threaten to "retaliate" or "impose sanctions" at every turn.

The latest incident that may affect Sino-U.S. relations is the deportation of two U.S. spies, namely, two U.S. military officers stationed in Hong Kong, who had spied [ci tan 0459 2232] for military intelligence in China. How should this incident be assessed? Shen Guofang, Chinese foreign ministry spokesman, spoke on this incident in Beijing today.

Shen said: The two people sneaked into various restricted military zones in coastal southeastern China. They illegally gathered military intelligence by means of cameras, including video cameras. They were arrested on the spot on 29 July. The facts are clear and the evidence conclusive. The two violated the Law of the PRC on protecting military facilities, the law on state security, and the law on immigration control for foreigners.

ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted an informed source from a U.S. intelligence office [qing bao ji guan 1906 1032 2623 7070] as saying the two spies "were instructed by their superior to spy for relevant intelligence about the six surface-to-surface guided missiles launched by China last week."

A report said the U.S. Government is playing down the incident. White House spokesman Mike McCurry did not deny the accusation of spying and said that there would be no over-reaction. He said that Warren Christopher had been informed of the matter when meeting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Brunei on Tuesday, but he did not make any special representation to Qian over the matter. By being so low-keyed, does this signify tacit admission [of the espionage nature] of the incident [ru ci di diao, shi fou yi wei zhe dui shi jian di mo ren 1172 2974 0144 6148, 2508 0694 1942 0724 4192 1417 0057 0115 4104 7817 6126]?

#### Central Eurasia

##### Russian President Yeltsin To Visit in Nov

OW0408082995 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN  
in Japanese 3 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 2 Aug, JJI — Both the Chinese and Russian Governments have recently agreed in principle that Russian President Yeltsin will make an official visit to China in early November this year. This was disclosed on 2 August by a diplomatic source in Beijing. The Russian president was hospitalized in July



for treatment of heart disease. But the same diplomatic source said, "For now, his heart disease has no impact on his planned visit to China."

In May, Chinese President Jiang Zemin visited Moscow to attend ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the victory over Germany. At a meeting with the Chinese president, President Yeltsin expressed his intention to visit China during the second half of this year. The Russian president will visit China for the first time in the three years since he visited that country in December 1992.

According to the same source, Chinese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev met in Brunei when they attended the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), but they will meet again in New York when they attend the UN General Assembly in September.

### Northeast Asia

#### Liaoning Delegation Visits Japan

SK0408021995 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 12 Jul 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On the morning of 7 July in Tokyo, the delegation of the Liaoning provincial government headed by Governor Wen Shizhen sponsored a meeting to introduce the favorable chances of making investment in transforming and readjusting Liaoning's old industrial base. Despite the rainfall, more than 120 well-known personages of Tokyo's financial, industrial, and commercial circles eagerly attended the meeting. Grasping the favorable opportunity to participate in the transformation of Liaoning's old industrial base and the readjustment of the industrial structure became, is for now, a hot issue among large enterprises in Japan's Tokyo.

Japan's traditional Vega Festival traditionally falls on 7 July. Although the rainfall over the past few days made Tokyo's weather hot and suffocating, our provincial government delegation staying at Sinotani Hotel has been kept constantly and tensely busy. Both the new and old Japanese friends continued to visit and hold talks with the delegation. The delegation arrived in Tokyo from Toyama Prefecture at noon of 6 July and was warmly welcomed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the afternoon of 6 July, Wen Shizhen and his party visited Mr. Saikaki, president of the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, and the responsible persons of some famous corporations in Japan, including the Kyogo Bank of Japan. At noon on 7 July, "the meeting to explain Liaoning's investment environment" co-sponsored by our province and the Japanese-Chinese Association for Development of Northeast China, was

held to a full house. Present at the meeting were Mitsuki Akira, president of the Japanese-Chinese Association for Development of Northeast China; Wei Xiaorong, minister-counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan; and responsible persons of large corporations in Japan, such as Toshiba, Sanyo, Mitsubishi, Marubeni, and Sumitomo. Despite the rain, some entrepreneurs from Kanagawa Prefecture paid special visits to Tokyo to attend the meeting.

At the meeting, Wen Shizhen pointed out: Japan is one of the major countries which Liaoning has opened itself to. Meanwhile, Liaoning Province is among Japan's main areas of investment. Now, both Japan and Liaoning Province face readjustment of industrial structures. The Chinese Government has provided both sides with a rare favorable opportunity for economic and technological cooperation by defining the priorities to transforming and readjusting Liaoning's old industrial base during the Ninth Five-Year Plan period. Wen Shizhen also conveyed our desire for Japanese cooperation partners in six key spheres: Japanese enterprises joining the enterprise transformation of our industrial base; both sides jointly developing new high-tech industries; adopting various investment forms to build airports, harbors, expressways, and energy resource infrastructures; participating in the development of the tertiary industry, such as banking, real estate, commercial and trade, and tourist trades; and cultivating talented persons and the project for developing internationally talented persons for the 21st century. The government and nongovernmental economic organizations in Japan, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the overseas economic cooperation fund, paid special attention to issues concerning Liaoning's environmental protection and pollution control. Both sides also deeply explored the issues concerning the fund for environmental protection and technological cooperation.

After the meeting, a banquet was given in honor of the delegation by various circles in Tokyo. Many new and old Japanese friends cordially talked with members of the delegation. Kono Yohei, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, the Chinese Embassy in Japan, and over 20 famous enterprises and personages presented gaily decorated baskets to the banquet. The same evening, Wen Shizhen and his party especially visited Xu Dunxin, Chinese Ambassador to Japan; reported on our province's opinions on accelerating the transformation and readjustment of the old industrial base; briefly reported on the visits to Japan this time; and also heard the work reports of some companies of our province in Tokyo. On the morning of 8 July, at the invitation of Mr. (Kishibe Kazusi), speaker of the house of representatives, the delegation inspected Ito

city. After that, the delegation will proceed to Kanagawa Prefecture, another of our province's friend prefectures in Japan, for further visits.

#### **Japanese Team Interviews Germ Warfare Victims**

OW0408024395 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0211 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, August 4 (XINHUA) — A Japanese plane circled low over the village, spraying a cloud of some foggy substance over the heads of the inhabitants. Twenty days later, the disaster began.

Dead rats appeared in the open, and many villagers began experiencing high fever, with swelling lumps in the size of chicken eggs forming on their necks, armpits and groins.

This was a scene which happened in 1942.

"Within three months a total of 382 people died and 18 households were wiped out," said Wang Da, 68, a survivor of Japanese germ warfare during World War II, who is now living in Congshan Village in east China's Zhejiang Province.

"You never heard a cock crow or a dog bark at that time. All that could be heard was the sound of weeping," the old man told a group of 11 Japanese, who arrived here recently to investigate the claims of germ warfare.

On September 3, 1942 the invading Japanese troops spread plague germs in the village.

Masataka Mori, head of the Japanese team, listened to accounts by five victims of the germ warfare in the village last week. Over the past four years he has made many trips to Zhejiang, which was one of the regions suffering severely from Japanese biological weapons.

"The Japanese Government never acknowledged its waging germ warfare, and no such accounts are included in school textbooks," said Mori, a teacher in history. "My generation did not experience the war, but I would like to apologize for crimes committed in China by people of my parent's generation."

Wang Jinchang, another victim, said nine of his 16 family members died of the plague spread by the Japanese at that time. His father, Wang Daosheng, the only village doctor, was infected with the plague while treating others and died later.

"At that time I escaped to Jiangxi (a neighboring province)," said Wang Jinchang, who is now 78 years old. "Soon I got the worst news. Nine of my family members had died; I only know the whereabouts of the tombs of four."

The Japanese sent military doctors to the village, but the local people soon found that they were investigating the results of the germ warfare, and not treating patients, another old man Wang Da said.

"Only one among over 50 patients sent to the Japanese doctors escaped alive," said the old man, "Wu Xiaonai, a 16-year-old girl, was tied to a chair. A vivisection was performed on her, and her screaming could be heard far away."

To cover up the crime, the Japanese troops set fire to the village on November 16, 1942. Some people, like Zheng Dongmei, now 68, witnessed what the Japanese troops had done.

"I hid in a haystack and narrowly escaped their search," another victim, Wang Renhua, said. "I saw what those heartless beasts did. They raped a 13-year-old girl of my village and then killed her."

The Japanese group was stunned by such stories. Mori said that he would tell the stories to the younger generation of Japanese and make them aware of these historic crimes.

"Any attempt to distort or cover up the truth of history is dangerous," said Mori. "It leads to repeating historical evils."

### **Near East & South Asia**

#### **Border Security Delegation Visits Nepal**

OW0308083695 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0817 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kathmandu, August 3 (XINHUA) — A seven-member Chinese border security delegation arrived here today on an official visit to Nepal at the invitation of the Nepali Home Ministry.

During their three-day stay here, delegation leader Major General Zhang Guoguang, director-general of the Border Security Department of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security, will hold talks with Ganesh Prasad Bhattarai, head of the Immigration Department of the Nepali Home Ministry.

The Chinese delegation arrived here after paying a three-day visit to Pakistan.

#### **Holds 'Positive Talks'**

OW0308145495 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1446 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kathmandu, August 3 (XINHUA) — The visiting Chinese border security delegation and officials of the Nepali government today held

"positive talks" on border security and other matters of mutual interest, according to the Home Ministry of Nepal.

The Chinese side at the talks was led by Director General of the Chinese Border Security Department Major General Zhang Guoguang and the Nepalese side by Director General of the Department of Immigration Ganesh Prasad Bhattarai.

The 7-member Chinese delegation led by Director General Zhang Guoguang arrived here today on a three-day visit to Nepal at the invitation of the Nepali Home Ministry.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Zhu Rongji Continues Zambia Visit

##### Sino-Zambian Friendship Viewed

OW0408010795 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1838 GMT 3 Aug 95

[By Qiu Xiaoyi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lusaka, August 3 (XINHUA) — Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Zhu Rongji said today the Sino-Zambia friendship has withstood the test of time.

Zhu made the remarks when he held official talks with Zambian Vice-president Godfrey Miyanda here.

Zhu said the two countries have always supported and assisted each other both in the times of the Zambian people's struggle for independence and after the independence.

He said the friendship between the two peoples has been strengthening daily in the past 30 years since the establishment of bilateral diplomatic ties, despite big changes which have taken place in the international arena as well as in domestic affairs.

The visit by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba to China in 1993 has further promoted the bilateral relations which have been recorded with fruitful results in various areas, Zhu said.

He said China, which cherishes the traditional Sino-Zambian friendship, will do everything possible to consolidate and develop the friendly cooperative relations.

After the talks, the two countries signed a special loan agreement to boost operations of the China-aided Tanzanian-Zambia Railway (TAZARA).

Zhu arrived here on Wednesday [2 August] for an official goodwill visit to Zambia. He is the first Chinese

vice premier to visit the southern African country in the past decade.

##### 'Realistic Policies' Viewed

OW0408005795 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1950 GMT 3 Aug 95

[By Qiu Xiaoyi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lusaka, August 3 (XINHUA) — Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Zhu Rongji said here today that China appreciates the realistic policies pursued by the Zambian government in recent years to develop its economy.

During his official talks with Zambian Vice-president Godfrey Miyanda, Zhu said the Zambian government has made various efforts to explore suitable political system and economic development model in line with the nation's specific conditions.

The Chinese government and people are happy about progress made by the Zambian government and people in maintaining social stability and economic development, Zhu said.

The Chinese vice premier believes that Zambia, rich in natural resource, has great potential for development. Relying the efforts of the Zambian people, the country's economy will be further improved, Zhu said.

During the talks, the host and guest also introduced domestic situations of their respective countries.

Zhu Rongji, the first Chinese vice premier to visit Zambia in the past decade, arrived here on Wednesday [2 August] for the official goodwill visit to the southern African country.

##### Ties Hailed

OW0408004095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2114 GMT 3 Aug 95

[By Qiu Xiaoyi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lusaka, August 3 (XINHUA) — Zambian Vice-president Godfrey Miyanda said today that Zambia and China share similar views on international issues, which is the common ground for friendly relations between the two countries.

Miyanda made the observation during his official talks with visiting Chinese Vice Premier Zhu Rongji at his office in Lusaka.

Miyanda said both countries stand for equality of countries in the world regardless their size and non-interference in domestic affairs of other countries.



Meanwhile, he said Zambia adheres to "one China" principled stand, supporting the unification of China.

On the bilateral relations, Miyanda said China's continued assistance to Zambia helps promote development of his country.

He expressed the hope that the Sino-Zambian relations will be further strengthened in the years to come.

The vice-president gave a banquet this evening in honor of the visiting Chinese vice premier and his entourage.

Zhu arrived here on Wednesday for a three-day official goodwill visit to Zambia, the last leg of his seven southern African nation tour.

#### **Beijing, Lusaka Sign Agreement**

OW0308115495 *Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1128 GMT 3 Aug 95

[By Qiu Xiaoyi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lusaka, August 3 (XINHUA) — China and Zambia signed a special loan agreement here today to boost operations of the China-aided Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA).

Zambian Minister of Finance Ronald Penza and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Liu Shanzai signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by Zambian Vice-President Godfrey Miyanda and visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji.

Under the agreement, the Chinese government will provide an interest free loan of 200 million Renminbi Yuan (about 24.1 million US dollars) to the Zambian government and the Tanzanian government in five years.

The loan will be used for purchasing the railway's equipment and spare parts as well as payment of the costs of the Chinese technical personnel dispatched by the Chinese government for TAZARA, according to the agreement.

The Tanzanian government, which will get half of the loan, already signed the tripartite agreement on July 20 in Dar es Salaam when the Chinese vice-premier visited there.

Zhu and his entourage arrived here last night for a three-day official goodwill visit to Zambia.

## **East Europe**

### **Romanian President Meets New Ambassador**

OW2607034695 *Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0223 GMT 26 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bucharest, July 25 (XINHUA) — Romanian President Ion Iliescu said today that his country wants to see an all-round development of its relations with China.

He also said he appreciates the role China plays as a big country in international affairs.

He made the remarks when meeting China's new ambassador to Bucharest, Lu Qiutian.

The ambassador, who handed in his credentials to the president, said it is China's long-term policy to develop lasting and stable relations with Romania through friendly cooperation.

## **Latin America & Caribbean**

### **Colombian President Meets Education Delegation**

OW0408091395 *Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese* 1039 GMT 25 Jul 95

[Article by reporter Yang Wenzheng (2254 2429 2973): "Colombian President Meets Chinese Education Delegation"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 24 Jul (XINHUA) — Colombian President Ernesto Samper Pizano met visiting Zhu Kaixuan, minister of the State Education Commission of China, and the Chinese education delegation led by him.

President Samper first expressed his welcome to the Chinese education delegation which has come to learn about the situation of education development in Colombia. He recalled with great interest about his visit to China in 1987 and said the development and changes in many fields in China made a very deep impression on him.

Minister Zhu Kaixuan conveyed to Samper the regards of President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng. President Samper expressed his thanks.

President Samper and Minister Zhu Kaixuan exchanged views on the situation of the education causes of the two countries and on other issues concerned.

After the meeting, Colombian Vice President Humberto de la Calle Lombana also met with the Chinese education delegation.

The Chinese education delegation arrived here on 23 July to begin its 6-day friendly visit to Colombia.



**Mexican Party Official Meets CPC Delegation**

*OW0408093595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1313 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[By reporter Shen An (3088 1344)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (XINHUA) — Maria de los Angeles Moreno, chairwoman of the Mexican Partido Revolucionario Institucional [PRI], met here with a Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Li Shuzheng, head of the International Liaison Department under the CPC Central Committee, on the afternoon of 27 July. She said she would soon attend the Fourth World Women's Conference in Beijing and make a formal and friendly visit to China.

The CPC delegation headed by Li Shuzheng arrived in Mexico City on 23 July and began its formal and friendly visit to Mexico at the invitation of the PRI. While meeting with Li Shuzheng and her party on the afternoon of 27 July, Chairwoman Moreno said that she had been to China twice and that she would attend the Fourth World Women's Conference in Beijing this September and make a formal visit to China at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee. She expressed

the hope to see again the new achievements that China has scored in reform and opening up.

On behalf of General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Li Shuzheng again extended welcome to Chairwoman Moreno forthcoming visit to China. She also expressed thanks to the PRI Central Committee for its warmth hospitality to the CPC delegation.

During the Mexico visit, the CPC delegation met with some leading members of the PRI Central Committee. Both sides held formal talks on issues, including the development of bilateral relations between the two parties and two countries, party work, current challenges and tasks, and the current situation in their countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between the two parties and two countries.

Li Shuzheng also met with (Beyertrace Boradece), general secretary of farmers association under the PRI.

Humberto Roque Villanueva, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, also met with Li Shuzheng and her company.

The CPC delegation will end its visit to Mexico and leave for home on 29 July.

### Political & Social

#### Deng Rong Leaves Father To Visit Hong Kong

HK0408092495 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO  
in Chinese 4 Aug 95 p 2

[Report from Hong Kong by staff correspondent: "Deng Rong Suddenly Arrives in Hong Kong With Her Daughter; XINHUA Officials Know Nothing About This"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the wake of mainland China Vice Premier Qian Qichen arriving in Hong Kong like a whirlwind, Deng Rong, Deng Xiaoping's youngest daughter, suddenly arrived in Hong Kong yesterday with her 16-year-old only daughter. XINHUA officials in charge of reception said they knew nothing about Deng Rong's trip.

Deng Rong and her only daughter arrived in Hong Kong from Beijing on a CA109 airliner at around 1600.

It was learned that no official arrangements had been made for Deng Rong's current trip to Hong Kong, and there was only one person accompanying her to take charge of her personal affairs and take care of her. When Deng Rong and her daughter got off the plane, the person in question went through the immigration procedures for the mother and daughter while they waited in the VIP room.

After the nearly-three-hour flight, Deng Rong seemed to maintain a pleasant mood and glowed with vitality in her light-colored suit. Then she walked hand-in-hand with her daughter out of the airport.

It happened that at the airport lounge at that particular point, 20-some reporters were waiting for the two U.S. officers expelled by the mainland authorities. At the unexpected appearance of Deng Rong, the reporters swarmed over to ask about the condition of her father, Deng Xiaoping.

Although all this happened quite extraordinarily, Deng Rong is accustomed to such circumstances. Calmly, she said: "Thanks for your concern, but please give us some room." Then she left the airport lounge by an elevator.

Recently, a source from Beijing had it that Deng Xiaoping has been in especially good shape [shen ti te bie hao 6500 7555 3676 0446 1170]. Deng Rong's current trip to Hong Kong doubtlessly is evidence supporting that point.

A few days back, when Qian Qichen passed through Hong Kong, he managed to meet with XINHUA Hong Kong Branch Director Zhou Nan during his two-hour stay in the territory. But Deng Xiaoping's youngest daughter did not notify XINHUA beforehand about her trip. Last evening, a XINHUA official in charge of

reception said he knew nothing about Deng Rong's visit and her arrival in Hong Kong.

Deng Rong's last visit to Hong Kong took place in October 1994, on the occasion of activities promoting the marketing of real estate of Huayue Company. Before that, her next previous trip to Hong Kong took place in September 1993. Each time when she arrived in Hong Kong she would reaffirm that her father Deng Xiaoping was in good health [shen ti hao 6500 7555 1170].

#### Li Peng's Meeting With Gansu Youth Detailed

OW0408101695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0907 GMT 27 Jul 95

[Article by XINHUA reporters Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016) and Chen Jun (7115 0193): "Placing Great Hopes on the Younger Generation"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lanzhou, 27 Jun (XINHUA) — By making an inspection tour of Gansu on 23 July 1995, Premier Li Peng made good on a promise he had made two years ago. The moment he deplaned, he asked for a chance to meet with youths in Gansu. That afternoon, more than 30 outstanding Communist Youth League [CYL] cadres and youth representatives, including Gansu delegates to the 13th CYL National Congress, were invited to a small auditorium at the Ningwozhuang Guesthouse in Lanzhou.

Two years ago, on 4 May 1993, Gansu delegates to the 13th CYL National Congress in Beijing wrote to Li Peng, wishing him a speedy recovery and expressing the hope that he would be able to visit Gansu soon. Four days later, Li Peng in his reply, expressed the hope that they would unite and lead youths in dedicating their youthful energies to Gansu's development. He also signaled his intention to visit them in Gansu.

"I came here today to make good on my promise. I am a bit late in coming, though. It is a great pleasure to see you all." The premier's cordial opening remarks livened up the atmosphere of the meeting hall. Shao Ming, Gansu Provincial CYL Committee secretary, was the first to speak. He briefed the premier on the province's CYL-related work. Thereafter, Zhang Tianli, deputy director of the Gansu provincial party committee propaganda department, raised a topic of interest to youths: The key factor that hinders Gansu's economic development is the dearth of skilled personnel. To develop Gansu, we must first intensify our efforts to cultivate skilled personnel.

"Let us give the floor to a peasant representative," Li Peng said as he scanned a namelist in his hand and named Wang Yuhua, a peasant-technician from the Cuijiaya Village Pomology Research Center in

Cuijiaya Township, Qilihe District, Lanzhou City. After hearing her briefing, Li Peng made detailed inquiries about fruit varieties, fruit refrigeration and storage, field management, and income from fruit growing. He said: "A comrade just mentioned that Gansu suffers from a serious brain drain. It is hoped that your research center will train more young peasant-technicians whom you can retain and depend on."

Thereafter, Li Peng heard with keen interest a briefing by Wang Di, dean of Gansu Agricultural University's Agronomy Department, on potato research he and his colleagues had conducted. Li Xiwu, secretary of the Lanzhou Chemical Industrial Company CYL Committee, briefed Premier Li Peng on his experience in carrying out ideological education among youths and in improving CYL cadres' quality. He said excitedly: "A youth born in Gansu should love Gansu and render meritorious services on the job."

As he listened attentively to their remarks, Li Peng recorded in detail the main points of their speeches. From time to time, he had an interesting exchange of views with the youths on issues of concern to them.

In the freewheeling atmosphere, Ren Jianxin, general manager of China Lanxing Chemical Cleaning Agents Corporation; Xia Jiawen, deputy research director of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Modern Physics Institute; Yue Yan, a nurse with the Lanzhou Medical College's first affiliated hospital; and Li Shuhong, coach and athlete from the martial arts squad of the first division of the provincial sports team, also spoke on their work and made suggestions on some issues of concern to youths.

From time to time, Li Peng flashed a smile of satisfaction as he looked at the young faces and listened to their ebullient speeches.

"It is my turn to speak. I am going to state my three-point view," Li Peng said, adding: "First, I hope you will gain a clear understanding of the situation. Our era is a great one. In reviewing the past, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation fought to win state power and founded New China, thus fundamentally improving China's status in the world. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. After more than 10 years of exploration and practice, we have found a socialist development path that is consistent with China's conditions. People are now full of confidence."

He said: "The Eighth Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. The Ninth Five-Year Plan will soon commence. The next 15 years will be a crucial period for our country's reform, opening up, and socialist modernization,

during which we should achieve the second-step strategic objective in an all-around manner and advance toward the third-step strategic objective. During that period, we will continue to face rare development opportunities. Grim challenges will also exist. As long as we uphold the theory on socialism with Chinese characteristics, the party's basic line, and the way of doing two things simultaneously, and cultivate and groom large numbers of cadres who have both ability and political integrity, the Chinese nation will be invincible, and China will have a bright future."

"Second, we should build China into a prosperous and strong country. There are many hardships and great expectations. The most crucial factor is skilled personnel, on whom we place our hopes. In the final analysis, China's hope lies in youths, in the younger generation." Li Peng said: "Those who are present here today are outstanding youth representatives with successful careers. In carrying out cross-century endeavors, you should serve as a link between the past and the future, and advance socialist undertakings." As he said this, Li Peng quoted with deep feeling remarks made by Chairman Mao Zedong when he met with students who were studying in the Soviet Union. Chairman Mao said: Youths are "the sun at 0800 or 0900 in the morning. We place our hopes on you." He continued: "Revolutionaries of the older generation cultivated our generation. This heavy responsibility will fall on you during the 21st century."

Li Peng admonished the youths: "Youths should have a sense of responsibility and mission; persist in being patriotic; and link their futures and destinies with those of the country. They should foster correct views on life and the world, and show the spirit of hard work. This is especially important in underdeveloped regions. They should also possess nation-building skills; that is, special skills. Schools are not the only venue for grooming skilled personnel. Real life is a large classroom for grooming skilled personnel."

"Third, we should proceed from reality in our work." Li Peng said: "Youths, especially those in west-central regions, should squarely face the gap between East and West; seek truth from facts; adopt a down-to-earth approach; and work hard. Only through tireless efforts over the long term can we change Gansu thoroughly."

Two hours had passed. The premier talked freely with the CYL members and youths on the CYL's work, youths' careers, and Gansu Province's current social and economic development and prospects in this regard. In conclusion, Premier Li Peng said: "The party and state place their hopes on you, a cross-



century younger generation. We believe you will score remarkable achievements."

Thunderous applause erupted in the meeting hall. The applause signified a promise made in response to the high hopes, and lofty sentiments about the future.

#### **Report on Leaders' Activities 28 Jul-3 Aug**

OW0408080195

[FBIS Editorial Report] PRC media monitored from 28 July to 3 August carried the following reports on PRC central leadership activities. The source is noted in parentheses after each report.

**Li Lanqing Inscribes for Dictionary** — The draft of a three-volume Chinese language dictionary containing 15 million entries has been finalized. It will be published at the end of 1997. Li Lanqing, vice premier of the State Council, inscribed for the dictionary, expressing his hope that the dictionary will be published soon. (Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jul 95)

**Zhang Wannian Presents Award** — On 28 July, Zhang Wannian, member of the Central Military Commission and chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army General Staff Department, presented a medal and a certificate, conferring the honorary title of "model grass-roots cadre" on Liu Lianjiang, director of a research station of a certain armored force. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 GMT 28 Jul 95)

**Yu Yongbo Presents Awards** — The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] held a meeting in Beijing on 28 July to honor literary and artistic prize winners. Yu Yongbo, member of the Central Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, presented awards to the winners. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 28 Jul 95)

**Peng Peiyun Watches Shows** — Renowned performers from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Beijing performed in Beijing on 29 July to raise funds for poor handicapped people in China. Peng Peiyun watched the shows. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 29 Jul 95)

**Huang Ju Marks PLA Anniversary** — Shanghai Municipality held a movie reception on 31 July to mark the 68th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. Before the movie began, Shanghai party, people's congress, and government leaders, including Huang Ju, cordially met with other Shanghai military and police leaders. (Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jul 95)

**Li Tieying Greets Housing Forum** — An international seminar on housing systems and finance was held in Dalian on 1 August. Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the leading group for reform of the housing system, sent a congratulatory letter to the seminar, outlining China's housing policy. Experts from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Sweden, Hong Kong, and Mainland China attended the meeting. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0924 GMT 1 Aug 95)

**Qiao Shi Inspects Heilongjiang** — During his recent inspection trip in Heilongjiang Province, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a survey team of leading nonparty cadres that was also surveying in Heilongjiang. Qiao Shi urged them to make more constructive proposals so as to further enhance China's reform, opening up, economic progress, and social stability. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1007 GMT 1 Aug 95)

**Li Peng Expresses Concern Over Liaoning Flood** — On 1 August, Li Peng, premier of the State Council, instructed his secretary to phone and find out the flooding situation in Liaoning and to express concerns and regards to flood-hit victims. On 31 July, Jiang Chunyun, vice premier of the State Council, urged all concerned in Liaoning to make joint efforts to combat the floods. (Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Aug 95)

**Li Tieying Meets Jiangsu Vice Governor** — Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, met with Jiangsu Vice Governor Zhang Huaixi in Beijing on 31 July and heard his report on Jiangsu's preparations for the upcoming National City Games. Li Tieying commended Jiangsu for its preparatory work. (Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Aug 95)

**Huang Ju Inspects Shanghai Highway Construction** — Huang Ju, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, visited construction sites of the north-south elevated highway in Shanghai on 1 August. He urged all personnel to give top priority to work safety and quality. (Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Aug 95)

**Peng Peiyun Addresses Milk Product Meeting** — The State Council Committee for Women and Children's Work and the Ministry of Public Health held a meeting on 2 August to discuss the "PRC Provisions Governing Sales of Substitute Products for Mother's Milk," which will become effective 1 October 1995. Peng Peiyun,



state councillor and chairperson of the State Council Committee for Women and Children's Work, spoke at the meeting, hailing the significance and future impact of the provisions. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 2 Aug 95)

**Jiang Zemin Inscribes for Memorial Hall** — General Zhou Shidi's Memorial Hall opened in Qionghai City, Hainan Province, on 1 August. Zhou Shidi was a military officer under Zhou Enlai. Jiang Zemin wrote the name of the hall. Li Peng, Liu Huaqing, and Zhang Zhen wrote inscriptions separately. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 2 Aug 95)

**Chemical Minister Gu Xiulian Addresses Xinjiang Meeting** — The fourth joint ministerial-regional meeting on developing chemical industry in Xinjiang ended in Urumqi on 1 August. Minister Gu Xiulian of Chemical Industry, and Wang Lequan, acting secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee, spoke at the meeting. (Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1330 GMT 2 Aug 95)

**Jiang Chunyun Presents Awards** — BAN YUE TAN magazine held an award-giving ceremony on 3 August for winners in ideological and political work. Jiang Chunyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, attended the meeting and presented awards to the winners. (Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 95)

#### **Beijing Denies Senior Hong Kong Official Ill**

HK0408085495 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS  
in English 4 Aug 95 p 2

[Article by Rain Ren: "Beijing Blasts Lu Cancer Report"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing has accused the Hong Kong Government of spreading a rumour in the past few days that China's most senior official in charge of Hong Kong, Lu Ping, is suffering from stomach cancer.

Denying a report carried by a Chinese newspaper yesterday, a spokesman for China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office told EASTERN EXPRESS that the allegation that Lu's health condition had been deteriorating because of cancer was totally "unfounded". "I have never heard of such a thing. I do not know where that rumour has come from and why that newspaper published such a report," the spokesman said.

It was reported that Lu was suffering from a "much more serious" disease, probably stomach cancer, than what had been announced officially. The report also quoted sources close to the Hong Kong office of the New China News Agency (XINHUA) that Zhou Nan,

director of XINHUA, had recently informed a number of local, pro-China figures about the truth of Lu's health.

A Hong Kong-based senior Chinese official said the press report had come from a source with a "specific background". "One has to ask why a rumour about Lu's health has emerged at this moment, when preparations for the establishment of the post-1997 government's preparatory working body is on its way. If one puts Lu's knowledge and role, and responsibility for Hong Kong's transition, under the perspective of the sensitive situation of the territory and Sino-British relations, it is not difficult to figure out who has made the rumour and why."

He said it was not surprising the British-Hong Kong Government wanted to concoct such a thing to "disturb people's minds". "Especially the report said it was Zhou who had been talking about Lu's illness, which is entirely ridiculous," he added.

According to the spokesman, he met Lu in his hospital two weeks ago and saw Lu recovering "very well". "He reads newspapers every day, and gives comments on documents. He looks well and speaks with a normal voice. He needs a longer time to recover completely from a major operation since he is not young and his health was not exactly sound before the operation," said the spokesman.

He gave no details of when Lu would come out of the hospital, but said Lu was required to stay in the hospital for recuperation and for regular medical examination.

Apparently, Lu is staying at Beijing Hospital — a hospital reserved for high-ranking Chinese officials. Lu was admitted to the hospital in May for an operation that removed two-thirds of his stomach.

#### **Li Tieying Inspects Liaoning 10-11 July**

SK0408022095 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 13 Jul 95 p 1

[Article by correspondent Tian Jizhong (3944 4949 1813): "Further Emancipate the Mind, Bravely Conduct Reform"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, inspected Liaoning Province recently. He pointed out: Liaoning needs to further emancipate the mind and bravely conduct reform. The old industrial base cannot be technically transformed and adjusted without large moves and large operations. He emphasized: We should argue less and do more work because the more we argue, the slower

our development will be. Argument causes our advantages to wither away and our opportunities to slip, and our gap with others will be widened as we argue.

Li Tieying came to Liaoning to inspect work on 10 and 11 July. During the period, he heard reports given by Vice Governor Xiao Zuofu and Shenyang Mayor Zhang Rongmao on the current economic situation and on reform and development, respectively. Accompanied by provincial and Shenyang city leaders, including Gu Jinchu, Wang Huaiyuan, Zhang Guoguang, Xiao Zuofu, Guo Tingbiao, and Zhang Rongmao, he also inspected the Shenyang Machine Tool Company Limited, the Sino-Czech Friendship Plant, the Changbai Computer Company Limited, and Beihang Trading Market for farm products, and asked in detail about their production, management, and enterprise reform.

After hearing the reports on the work of the province and Shenyang City, Li Tieying said: Reform is a process of step-by-step progress, and it requires understanding and renewed study. Rapidly suiting ideas, concepts, and behaviors to the socialist market economy is a need of development, and whoever does so first will achieve development first. Endless argument will only lead to loss of opportunities. He pointed out: Loss of opportunities results only in backwardness. As Liaoning is a province where the planned economy prevails, its reform should be fast, otherwise it will face greater difficulties. In the technical transformation of the old industrial base of Liaoning, we should introduce new systems and conduct reform bravely because only large moves and large operations can generate real results.

Speaking on enterprise reform, Li Tieying pointed out: As the planned economy is more prevalent in Liaoning than in other places, Liaoning should have more courage and take faster steps in reform if it is to break with the dependence that has been taking shape for a long time. Enterprises experimenting with the reform, in particular, should adopt the new systems in one move. All departments not involved in enterprise operation should be severed. Enterprises should pursue profits, and they should wash their hands of all the work that produces little or no profits at all. Li Tieying emphasized the need to carry out supporting reforms and to establish the social security system, regarding it as the foundation of the technical transformation and adjustment of the old industrial base.

During the inspection, Li Tieying particularly visited the comrades of the provincial and Shenyang city commissions for restructuring the economy.

#### Civil Affairs Vice Minister Inspects Jilin

SK0408051395 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese  
9 Jul 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] Days ago, Yan Mingfu, vice minister of civil affairs, and his party conducted a week-long thousand-mile inspection on the civil affairs of our province, paying particular attention to inspecting the building of villagers' committees and residents' committees, and set forth requirements for strengthening the building of the two committees under the new situation, especially in demonstrating the villagers' autonomy.

Comrade Yan Mingfu held: Through the experience of Lishu County and the results in developing autonomous activities, we perceive that by focusing on the villagers' autonomy we can grasp the "key link" of rural work. The goal of the villagers' autonomy is to make the peasants the masters and let the peasants express their own will in their political, social, and cultural lives. This is essential. Only by so doing can we fully mobilize the initiative of the peasants.

Vice Minister Yan Mingfu and his party also inspected the work of building the urban residents' committees. They praised Tan Zhuqing, chairman of the 10th committee of the Changchun East Station Residents' Office, as a person who has done good things all his life and as a model for the chairmen of residents' committees throughout the country. They fully affirmed Jilin's experience of building residents' committees, and clearly pointed out the guiding thoughts and direction of development of the work of residents' committees.

During Vice Minister Yan Mingfu's inspection of our province, Zhang Dejiang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Yunkun, acting governor, visited him and his party. Zhang Yueqi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Guofa, vice governor; Yang Qingcai, deputy secretary of the provincial government; and leading comrades of the provincial Civil Affairs Department accompanied them on the inspection.

#### Nationwide Check on Urban Hygiene Launched

OW0308140095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0745 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — China will launch a nationwide check of the hygiene conditions in its 600-odd cities over the coming two months, according to sources at the National Committee for the Patriotic Public Health Campaign.

Targeted in the check will be the handling of urban waste, pollution control, and management of food and

drinking water, public health education, and the hygiene situations in public spots such as traffic terminals, hotels, restaurants, residential areas and public toilets.

Though similar checks have been conducted before, the coming UN 4th World Conference on Women gives this year's check a special significance.

As State Councillor Peng Peiyun put it, tens of thousands of foreigners from all over the world will be converging into Beijing during the period of the check, and many of them are expected to visit other Chinese cities after the conference.

The construction and management of public health facilities in Chinese cities have been challenged by the expansion of cities and the accelerating process of urbanization.

On the one hand, expanding cities are producing more waste and pollution and green grass is giving way to mushrooming skyscrapers; on the other, a prospering economy has raised people's expectations of a better quality of life, including a cleaner environment.

With the approval of the State Council, the National Committee for the Patriotic Public Health Campaign (NCPPHC) launched the first urban hygiene check in 1990 and the second in 1992.

These checks have greatly helped Chinese cities improve their public health situation. And by doing so they have not only made cities more pleasant for their residents, but also created a better environment for investors and tourists from all over the world, the state councillor said.

According to the sources, the NCPPHC's nine inspection groups are currently receiving training in Beijing, and will soon leave for 35 major cities. The other cities will be checked by the NCPPHC's local offices.

The results of the check are expected to be disclosed in December when the nation's cleanest cities will be cited.

#### **Special Health Insurance for Women in Shanghai**

OW0408090395 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0659 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, August 4 (XINHUA) — Women in this east China metropolis aged 16 to 65 who have bought a special health insurance policy could receive 100,000 yuan (nearly 12,000 US dollars) if they were hospitalized with gynecological cancers.

This new insurance policy, available from this week, is offered by the Shanghai Branch of the People's Insurance Company of China (PICC).

An official with the branch said that the new insurance policy was set up to show enthusiasm about the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women, which is scheduled to be held in Beijing from September 4 to 15.

According to UN statistics, among all women who get carcinoma of the uterine cervix worldwide, one out of four is Chinese.

Ten percent of all ovary tumors are malignant. And most often the tumors, including mammary cancer, occur in women of childbearing age.

The PICC insurance branch said that all female Shanghai residents aged 16 to 65 can apply for this service with medical certificates to show that they do not suffer from oophoroma, mammary cancer, carcinoma of the uterine body or carcinoma of the uterine cervix.

Insurance applicants can buy one or more policies of any face value, and the maximum compensation is 10,000 yuan.

#### **Immunization Campaign Targets Neonatal Tetanus**

OW0308140695 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0729 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — China will launch a massive immunization campaign in October for the elimination of neonatal tetanus, a major cause of infant mortality.

Officials from the Chinese Ministry of Public Health said the campaign will be launched in 542 counties where the incidence is high. Some 38 million women aged 18 to 35 are expected to be covered.

The officials called the campaign a major action to be taken by the Chinese Government for the elimination of neonatal tetanus by the end of 1995.

A report of the Ministry of Public Health says neonatal tetanus is second only to premature delivery as the cause of infant deaths. A 1990 survey showed that the incidence rate in 300 less-developed counties was as high as six per 1,000.

The goal set by the Ministry of Public Health's Program for the Elimination of Neonatal Tetanus is for the incidence rate to be reduced to one per 1,000 by the end of 1995.

State Councillor Peng Peiyun told a meeting that the Chinese Government has made a great effort in the past decades in promoting clean and hospitalized delivery, which has resulted in a remarkable drop in the incidence rate of neonatal tetanus.

However, the universal institution of clean and hospitalized delivery takes time, especially in the less-developed



regions. In this case, immunization can be an easy and efficient means of guarding against neonatal tetanus, the state councillor said.

According to officials from the Ministry of Public Health, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other international bodies have agreed to provide some of the medicines and equipment for the campaign.

#### **\*Current Procuratorial System's Weaknesses Viewed**

95CM0348 Beijing ZHENGFA LUNTAN [POLITICS AND LAW TRIBUNE] in Chinese Apr 95  
No 62, pp 58-64

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Herewith a discussion of extant abuses of the procuratorial system and reforms:

#### **I. Current Real Abuses in the Procuratorial System.**

Over the past several decades our procuratorial system has undergone expansion and enhancement and played an enormously important role. However, it must also be admitted that some abuses of the procuratorial system do exist. Some of the major abuses include the following:

(1) No demarcation between party and government, and no clear lines of responsibility. For a long time, party committees at every level have intervened in the adjudication of legal cases. This caused confusion over the party committee's leadership authority over judiciary work, and the judiciary organs' authority to take disciplinary action in specific cases. This also causes a problem with the responsibilities and the duties of the procuratorial personnel in hearing a concrete criminal case. In the meetings of procuratorial committees, whatever the party committee says goes, which violates the organizational principles of the democratic centralist system. Because of the lack of demarcation between party and government, and the unclear lines of responsibility, the party acquires much power, exceeds its authority and meddles in other's affairs. Within the party committee, there are the political-legal committee and various other ad-hoc organs which oversee every minute aspect of procuratorial work; and they supervise much that they should not supervise, and then supervise it badly.

(2) The procuratorial committee is a Chinese invention. However, reviewing the present situation, especially the lowest level procuratorial committees, there still exist a few problems including the following. The primary considerations are: a) The number of cases under investigation and discussion are too numerous, and the scope of the cases is too great, causing the personnel

handling them to develop a dependent attitude, and a lack of a sense of responsibility. b) In some cases, the spheres of responsibility are not clear, and major cases and important problems which should be discussed are frequently handled by the party group or the court standing committee. c) The democratic process is lacking; in some places one man's word is the law, one man makes the decisions, thus weakening the role of the procuratorial committee. d) The discussion of cases is too hurried and crudely done, so the application of the law lacks strictness and correctness. e) Some procuratorial committees lack qualified personnel.

(3) The procuratorial organs lack relevant prestige and power. The official power of supervision of the laws thus is restricted. Of the three organs, the Public Security Bureau (PSB), the Procurate and the Judiciary, the PSB is the big brother, the Judiciary is number two, and the Procurate is number three, giving it little room to act. Despite the fact that the laws stipulate that it has the authority for supervision of the laws, this official authority is often more form than substance: "You supervise what you want, I'll still do my things my way." The procuratorial organs do not have real adjudication power. This reduces the procuratorial organs' prestige so that graduates of colleges and universities do not want to work in the procuratorial system, believing that it is the "back-water yamen", "no future and you take abuse besides." Also, within the procuratorial organs, there are instances of following someone's word instead of the law, and of authority overruling the law, which severely harms the authority of the legal system. Furthermore, the procurate which acts as the law supervision organ, actually does not have criminal detention authority, fiscal authority, personnel administrative authority, or physical property disposition authority, which seriously effects its legal supervision work. It supervises without power, and the supervisory functions in some of its work is merely a formality.

(4) Cooperative and restrictive relations with the administrative law enforcement organs are still not well-worked-out. This is manifested primarily by: a) obstructed channels, and unresponsive information. Looking at procuratorial practice, the administrative law enforcement organs should be one of the major channels for sources of criminal cases. But the actual situation is that, other than during the period when the entire party was engrossed in the struggle to fight economic crime, and a few of the cases came to the procuratorial organs by way of the "struggle office," this channel was never in full operation. Information which should have come from the administrative law enforcement organs on the investigation and disposition of criminal



and disciplinary cases was basically blocked, creating a situation in which the transmittal of criminal cases drifted. b) Each does what he thinks is right, and punishment according to law is not uniform. The "two higher" organs' judicial interpretations have no binding force on the concerned departments, and thus there are the practices of criminal acts going unheeded and of "using [administrative] penalties instead of [criminal] punishments." c) Inadequate mutual cooperation and allocation. When there is a divergence over accepting a case between the administrative law enforcement departments and the procuratorial organs, frequently the necessary coordination is lacking to the point that some of the cases which should be transferred are not sent, and those which should be accepted are not heard, which hurts strict enforcement of the law and hinders the normalization of relationships.

(5) Various types of abuses in the cadre management system. The procuratorial organs lack the required decision making authority: a) Clandestine and simplified. In the selection and employment of cadre, frequently the decisions are made within the leadership but not announced; the scope of policy decisions and selection are both narrow and limited; adequate latitude for selection and the necessary mass supervisory mechanisms are lacking, thus making it difficult for the talented to make themselves known and covering procuratorial work in an aura of mystery. b) Personnel management and work management are not linked. The current system, wherein the local party committee and the procuratorial organs represent a dual system of management and in which the local party committee takes precedence, seriously affects the procuratorial organ's independence and initiating authority in the realm of cadre appointments, and suppresses initiative and the enterprising spirit. c) Subjectivism and passivity. Having the procurator-in-charge or chief procurator make all decisions in the selection of cadres reeks of feudalism. Because the selection of cadre is often dominated by the leader's individual standards and emotional coloring, a person's hopes and future are entrusted to the leader, which leads to providing gifts to curry favor, to ingratiating oneself with superiors and other unhealthy practices, or even factionalism, the formation of cliques, and the manipulation of relationships to attain one's goals. d) Inequalities in rank and pay. Procuratorial professional job titles are divided into a multitude of levels in accordance with the divisional levels within the procuratorial organs. The higher the rank a cadre holds within the procuratorial organs, the higher his professional rank probably is; this creates a situation in which the procuratorial cadre working on the first line are ill at ease, and new graduates of the colleges and universities do not want to go to work at the low level offices.

## II. The Sources of Abuses in the Procuratorial System.

There are many causes for the abuses of our procuratorial system as outlined above. Besides systemic causes, we must consider the historical factors attached to the inheritance of legal and cultural traditional processes, as well as its ideological roots.

### 1. Ideological Roots.

The main cause is that for an extended period it has suffered the effects of legal nihilism, centralized power, arbitrary decisions on lawsuits, the dregs of the traditional cultural mentality of the small producer and the domination of "leftist" ideology.

(1) The effects of the centralized authority ideology. This is manifested in the fact that as far as law is concerned, it is rule by man. The most prominent aspect of China's feudal society was the centralization of power: power was concentrated in the center, local power was centralized, and the bureaucracy concentrated power to construct a pyramidal Chinese bureaucratic government. The centralization of power leads to autocracy; an autocratic system of necessity causes a democratic system to lose its basis and the conditions for coming into being. The other side of the total absence of democracy is the increased despotism and further concentration of power. This vicious circle is the basic reason for China's ignorance and backwardness. After the birth of the republic, although we stopped the corrosion of the bourgeois class ideology, we never got completely rid of the remnant poisons of the feudalistic ideology. Its manifestation in the procuratorial system is precisely the high concentration of power in the party committee, which is strong on restrictions, but slights cooperation. Whenever a department has a problem develop, that department is seized upon without regard for the long range benefits or the welfare of the whole.

(2) The effects of the dregs of the traditional cultural mentality of the small producer. There is always a small minority of leaders who think that the greater their personal power, and the more the better. They lack the mentality to accept others' supervision and restrictions, or to accept coordination and allocation with others. At the mention of mutual cooperation, they think it is going to lower their status, and so do their utmost to build their personal "big and complete" or "small and complete" little feudal fiefdom. It manifests itself in judicial practice when the procurate handles a suit improperly and requests that the charges be dismissed; and both sides try to shift responsibility to the other, and do not base their actions on the preservation of quality, but merely try to avoid losing face, with very bad results.

(3) Suffer the effects of the old economic and governmental systems. The birth, life and development of any system is always accomplished by adapting to the social, material and living conditions of the society in which it exists. The procuratorial system is no exception. However, a highly centralized planned economy management system erected on the basis of a commodity economy, and the highly centralized political system corresponding to it, objectively speaking, exclude rule by law. This is because the role of rule by law is restricted, for which reason the functions of the procurate also are restricted.

(4) The effects of legal nihilism. Our country has a two thousand year history of feudalism: the feudal autocratic system and rule by law are fire and water, totally incompatible. Thus, over the long life of the feudal society, historically, there has only been rule by man and no rule by law. For a long period now, in a situation where rule by law has not been comprehensively instituted, we have for the most part used the two tracks of policies and laws, with each making up for the other's deficiencies, and using administrative, military and other measures to oversee judicial work. After the establishment of the republic, when judicial work had just barely gotten on track, and the great mass movements broke loose, there was the "anti-rightist struggle" and so forth. This led to the upsurge in "leftist" ideology and the "abortion" of the embryonic legal system. Add to this the ten years of disturbances: legal nihilism took advantage of the vacuum and cornered a rather large part of the ideological market. There are a huge number of people who think little of the law and who do not understand laws. This fact not only exists among the leadership cadre, but also there are procuratorial personnel who despise the law. It is especially true in the work of the procuratorial departments that accurate understanding is lacking. Even personnel within the procuratorial system look lightly upon supervision of the laws and are not at ease with procurate work. They think that the legal supervision of the procuratorial organs is a "soundless shouting," never to amount to much, and so forth. This sort of mentality hinders the procurate's personnel, is not conducive to legal supervision or preservation of the legal system, and results in having laws which cannot be relied upon and enforcing laws without strictness.

(5) The effects of arbitrary decisions on lawsuits. China's feudal society built a dispute resolution through an official authority type of litigation system, with investigation and adjudication combined in one. Judicial government officials represented the state in pursuing criminals and wielding power over life and property. The whole criminal litigation activity was ridden with

inquisition by torture and the presupposition of guilt. Despite the fact that in successive dynasties the feudal ruling class also requested the circumspect use of punishment and investigation of responsibility for the crime, the essence of the clandestine type of secret closed door litigation system determined that the officials were unable to settle lawsuits impartially even if historically there were officials like Bao Qingtian and Hai Rui. However, they also had historical limitations, and their actions were in the service of the feudal rulers. The litigation system of our people's democratic dictatorship has some essential differences with the foregoing. It has completely eradicated inquisition by torture, secret sentencing and presupposition of guilt; and has established a public trial and a defense system, bringing the trial activities under the supervision of the people. At the same time, we have stipulated that the procuratorial organs are the legal investigation organ of the state through legislation that guarantees the democratic nature and impartiality of judicial work. However, the ideology of arbitrary decision in lawsuits has not been completely eradicated. Especially under the long term influence of "leftist" ideology, judicial work has never properly gotten a handle on the relationship between fight and protect, and between democracy and dictatorship, with the result that in investigative work they emphasize fighting and minimize protecting. They are heavy on the dictatorship and overlook the democracy; they emphasize punishment and slight the person, so that procuratorial supervision becomes "criminal supervision," etc. Being dominated by this type of ideology, procuratorial personnel make subjective assumptions in handling a case; some public prosecutors have no respect for lawyers; as regards illegal activities in the course of a trial, they do not dare to supervise in accordance with the law and simply muddle on through, keeping one eye closed, and as a result "you judge yours, I'll try mine" and the fairness and democratic nature of the legal system is seriously harmed. All this being the case, why do the above problems come about? It is the author's opinion that, above and beyond the ideological wellsprings, to some extent it is still hinges upon imperfections in the system.

## 2. Systemic Causes.

### (1) Inadequate legislation.

Despite the fact that the laws state that the procurate is the state's law supervision organ, it is only a statement of principle and not a solid substantive regulation. In practice, this sort of law supervision is seldom capable of true realization. For instance, Article 112 Paragraph 2 of the criminal appeals law stipulates: "When a procurator appearing in court discovers a situation in violation of the law during a trial proceedings, he has



the authority to petition the court for redress." This stipulation only indicates that "the procurator has the authority to petition," but if the court does not accept and adopt a correct petition, and still persists in doing it the old way, what is to be done? As far as this is concerned, there are no further regulations on the law books. In this manner, the supervisory powers which the law gives to the procuratorial personnel in reality exists in name only and is of no real use. Similar examples are plentiful and nothing new.

(2) The procurate lacks the guarantees of a responsibility system.

Like the judicial system, because the official responsibilities are not clearly delineated, in procuratorial work, the personnel handling a case have no responsibilities to speak of. In practice, it is often the personnel handling a case who have no decision making authority but who assume the risks, while the person who has the decision making authority assumes no responsibility for any risks. Taking collective responsibility: When a big case or a major case comes along, it is frequently the procurate committee which collectively discusses and decides it; if and when a problem arises, very often one level pushes it off onto another level, and there is no person with specific responsibility. This results in the law not being effectively enforced or implemented, which adversely effects the fairness and severity of the laws.

(3) The effect of other factors.

This happens primarily in the handling of legal and disciplinary cases: suffering the effects of vulgar "Lessons in Relationships 101." Some procurate personnel do not dare disturb their protective layer, their intercession network, their favors-owed network, or the pressure network; and they are awed by power, evade the law, thereby conniving with the lawbreaker. In procurate practice herein lies the greatest resistance and difficulties in the handling of legal and disciplinary cases. These networks foster the evil trends, harming the interests of the party and the people. However, some of the procurate cadres do have the courage to criticize this, and dare to put a stop to it till the criminals are stopped in accordance with the law. But some of the procuratorial cadres do not struggle, look on with indifference, or even go so far as to lend a hand; they are cowardly and afraid of trouble, cautious of their names, protective of themselves, delaying the investigation of criminal elements, and abetting the arrogance of criminal violators of the law.

## Science & Technology

### 'China's Silicon Valley' To Boost S&T Progress

HK0408073395 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
3 Aug 95 p 2

[Article by Cui Ning: "New Town Design To Be On-line"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China plans to turn the Zhongguancun area of northwest Beijing — known as "China's Silicon Valley" — into a world advanced science town within the next 15 years by using State funds and introducing overseas investments.

Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said the area should be developed into one of the best research centres in the world to train senior talented people and to promote the development of high-tech industry.

The planned town, taking up 230,000 square metres, consists of 14 areas including a science centre, a science and technology industry building, a research institution, a physical and cultural centre, residential buildings, hotels and recreational facilities.

The reconstruction money will mainly come from Sino-foreign cooperative projects and joint construction. CAS will try to raise some and absorb overseas funds.

"The new science town will further boost the country's scientific development and meet international standards," Zhang Chaoying, director of the New High-Tech Management Department under the "Torch Planning" Office of the State Science and Technology Commission, said.

To work out a comprehensive design for the reconstruction of the science town, CAS and Beijing municipal government have set up a working committee and visited world-famous science towns in the United States, Japan, Germany and France.

Early this year, CAS invited six universities — Qinghua, Southeast, Tongji, Zhejiang, Hong Kong and Hong Kong Chinese — to offer designs.

Zhang Nanshan, deputy-director of the science town working committee and deputy-director of the Auditing Department under CAS, said the good points of the designs by the universities will be incorporated into the final design and submitted to the Capital Construction Planning Commission for approval before the end of the year.

Zhongguancun, covering 1.7 square kilometres, is in the Haidian District in northwest Beijing, and houses 150,000 CAS researchers and employees, more than



200 national research institutions and 5,000 high-tech companies.

#### **Satellite Project To Beam TV to Remote Areas**

*HK0408082295 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Aug 95 p 18*

[Article by Alex Hannaford: "Satellite Plan To Give Rural China a Window on the World"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Hong Kong Chinese student who speaks almost perfect English says he learnt by watching television. "I've never been abroad," he said. "I picked up the accent from watching Sesame Street."

Television can be an ideal educational tool — or a window on other cultures. For this reason a new project is under way to bring the television age to rural areas of China.

Known as "Project Wok", the organisers aim to beam China Central Television (CCTV) by satellite into the homes of remote areas of the mainland.

Yunnan, Qinghai, Gansu and Henan are poor provinces. Improving the people's living standards will come from increasing their knowledge and providing "cultural enhancement", the organisers believe. They say poor villages cannot afford satellite dishes — at \$35,000 each. So, when under way, the Ministry of Culture in China hopes the project will bring "education to all".

The project is being run by a non-profit making organisation, the Qin Jia Yuan foundation, and the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Harbour (RCHKH), although it was instigated by government officials at the Ministry of Culture. RCHKH treasurer Shirley Chung Shiuling said there were four main programmes in the initiative.

These also include setting up libraries in remote villages, a pen pal scheme linking children in the cities with those in rural areas, and having actors perform in poorer parts of the country.

Hong Kong businesswoman and writer Dr Anita Fung-ye Leung — founder of the charity Qin Jia Yuan — was the first person to bring the project to the attention of Hong Kong.

"Anita found out about the project on a visit to China," said Chung. "When she returned, she told the Rotary Club about it and we decided to help."

The satellite dishes will be set to receive China Central Television (CCTV) which although heavily censored, will give the villagers the chance to tune in to entertainment, educational and informative programmes. "After all, censored programmes are better than no programmes at all," said Chung.

CCTV has 3 channels, broadcasting a wide range of programmes. "It's an ongoing project," Chung said of Project Wok. "Thirty satellite dishes have already been set up, but there is no limit on the money we want to raise," she said. "We originally planned to install forty dishes, at a cost of \$1.3 million." But it is not just the dishes which have to be paid for. People have to be trained to install the hardware and to ensure the system runs smoothly.

As part of the fund raising effort, the organisers are holding a gala premiere of the film *I WANT TO GO ON LIVING*, based on the novel by Dr Anita Leung. The film stars Sylvia Chang, Anita Yuen and Chow Wah-kin.

#### **Zhejiang Use of Science Funds Applauded**

*OW0408034895 Beijing XINHUA in English 0026 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, August 4 (XINHUA) — East China's Zhejiang Province has seen some achievements and earned itself a good reputation at the same time by using science funds to increase applied science and agronomy research, and in encouraging promising young talent.

After seven years of work, the Zhejiang Natural Science Foundation has allocated a total of 24 million yuan to finance over 1,200 research items and more than 7,400 personnel, who have in the process published well over 4,000 significant academic papers.

The move is specifically intended to speed up the pace of bringing prosperity to the province through scientific and technological developments.

A number of promising young scientists are the first beneficiaries of the program and in turn have come up with some remarkable scientific findings, many of them filling in gaps in the field of knowledge and bringing considerable economic benefits.

Sources say that these financing methods account for 80 percent of the support for applied science research and 30 percent of the agricultural technology studies.

#### **Military & Public Security**

##### **Editorial Marks 1 August Army Day**

*HK0408072295 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 1 Aug 95 p 1*

[Editorial: "Faithfully Perform the Sacred Mission of Our Army — Marking the 68th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Amid the loud military song of "treading the vast land of the motherland and

bearing the hope of the nation," the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] has victoriously traversed a 68-year fighting career. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the victories of the Chinese war of resistance against Japan and the world anti-fascist war. Commemorating the army day at this moment, the officers and men of the whole Army are more high-spirited and vigorous and are filled with more pride and enthusiasm. Here, we would like to deeply cherish the memory of the martyrs who courageously laid down their lives in order to win victories in the protracted revolutionary wars, especially in the war of resistance against Japan! We express our highest respect for the older generation and veteran heroes who have made historical contributions to the founding and development of the people's army! And we extend holiday greetings to officers and men of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, to officers and men of the People's Armed Police, and to militiamen on reserve duty!

Our Army is the backbone force of the people's liberation cause and a strong pillar of state power. The 68-year history of our Army is one of fighting bloody battles for and making selfless devotion to the independence, liberation, rejuvenation, and prosperity of the nation, and one of faithfully performing its sacred mission and constantly creating splendor under the leadership of the CPC. During the revolutionary war years, our Army consistently fought in the foremost rank of the great revolutionary cause of saving the Chinese nation, and made indelible contributions to the birth of the New China. After the victory of the revolution, our Army selflessly devoted its wisdom and strength in safeguarding the security of the motherland, maintaining social stability, and taking part in socialist construction. Some officers and men have even sacrificed their valuable lives. Faithfully performing the sacred missions entrusted by the party and the people is the highest honor and source of strength of our Army.

In the new historical period, our Army has shouldered a new historical mission, which is, as explicitly stated in the Constitution of our country and emphatically pointed out in the 14th CPC National Congress: strengthen national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland, and protect the people's peaceful labor. Specifically, we should suit the needs of modern warfare, attach importance to quality building, comprehensively increase combat effectiveness, more satisfactorily defend the sovereignty of our territory, territorial waters and air, and maritime rights and interests, and safeguard the unification and security of the motherland. At the same time, we should consciously subordinate ourselves to the overall situation of the state economic construction, and vigorously support and take an active part in re-

form, opening up, and the modernization drive so as to contribute to the development and prosperity of the country.

In the new historical period, faithfully performing the sacred mission of our Army is of particular and great significance. The world today is in a period of historical changes moving in the direction of multipolarization, and China's socialist modernization drive will still be conducted in a complicated, changeable international environment. As a sovereign state wanting to safeguard the most fundamental state interest, we must have a people's army faithfully performing its sacred mission. This concerns not only the state's unity and unification, long-term political stability, and independent development, but also the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive and our efforts to secure a favorable strategic position in the new world setup.

Recently, Li Denghui's [Li Teng-hui] visit to the United States has strained cross-strait relations and this has aroused the common concern of people at home and abroad. Mounting the forum provided by foreigners and using foreigners to enhance his position, Li brazenly advocated a split, flagrantly betrayed the national interest, created a national division, and harmed the great cause of reunification of the motherland. We express furious indignation at this serious act of going against the historical trend. The PLA, which has struggled for the people's liberation and national independence for over half a century, always take the will of the state and the people as its own. We firmly support the eight-point proposal on promoting the course of peaceful reunification of the motherland put forward at the beginning of this year by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and state president. We will never sit idly by while an inch of our sacred territory is separated from China's territory, will never tolerate interference in China's internal affairs by any foreign forces, and will never allow encroachment and violations of China's territorial waters and air and maritime rights and interests. The perverse acts of the "Taiwan independence" elements and all plots of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" are doomed to failure. The Chinese PLA, which is advancing with giant strides on the road of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization, has both the determination and ability to safeguard the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to maintain the unification of the motherland, and accomplish the sacred mission entrusted by the party and the people. Our Army's entire course of struggle has fully explained this point and the complete success of the missile firing exercises some time ago has again proved this point.



Faithfully performing the sacred mission of our Army in the new period is a very arduous task which calls for very high political consciousness and military proficiency, and efforts should be made in various ways to this end. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is our Army's guide to action in performing its sacred mission. We must persist in arming the whole Army with this scientific theory and consistently keep to a correct political orientation. Upholding the party's absolute leadership over the Army is a fundamental guarantee for faithfully performing the sacred mission of our Army. Comrades in the whole Army should pay close attention to the situation, concern themselves with major events, always keep a high degree of unanimity with the Party Central Committee in terms of ideology, politics, and action, and resolutely obey the orders of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core. A necessary requirement for the faithful performance of the sacred mission of our Army is to firmly grasp ideological and political building, which is the principal line, and comprehensively step up army building. We should consistently uphold Mao Zedong's military thinking; thoroughly implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea on army building in the new period; conscientiously carry out Chairman Jiang Zemin's general demand on "being qualified politically and competent militarily, having a fine style of work, maintaining strict discipline, and being assured of adequate logistical support"; seriously implement military strategies and principles for the new period; persist in administering the Army with strict discipline; pursue truth and work in a down-to-earth manner; conscientiously do a good job in educating and training the troops; intensify and deepen the training reform; organically integrate the strengthening of ideological and political building with doing a good job in all fields of endeavor, such as military work, logistics, and scientific research for national defense; comprehensively enhance combat effectiveness; and make full preparations for winning a local war under hi-tech conditions.

The objective is magnificent, the burden is heavy, and the road is long; this is just the time to make contributions and start our undertaking. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, let us unite as one, work hard for the prosperity of the country, forge ahead, work in a down-to-earth manner, and create another splendor in performing the sacred mission of our Army.

### Commentary Stresses Political, Ideological Work

OW0308235995 Beijing Central People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 31 Jul 95

[Commentary from the "News and Press Review" program: "Always Keep in Mind Our Glorious Duties and Successfully Complete Our Sacred Mission — Commemorating the 68th Anniversary of the People's Liberation Army's Founding"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of victories in the War of Resistance Against Japan and in the world antifascist war, the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] also commemorates the 68th anniversary of its founding, with people across the country showing deep feelings of respect and love for their own Army. We would like to extend our warm holiday greetings to all officers and men of the Chinese PLA and the People's Armed Police Force, reserve servicemen, militiamen, and comrades on the front of defense-related science and technology.

Without a People's Army, the people would have nothing. The eight-year War of Resistance Against Japan provided rich and profound historical experience, an extremely important one being the decisive role played by the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army, and other people's armed forces under the CPC's leadership in winning the war of resistance.

In reviewing the War of Resistance Against Japan and the 68 glorious years of our Army, we feel even more strongly that the PLA shoulders a lofty mission and heavy responsibility during the new historical period. It must always keep its duties in mind, successfully complete its mission, and accomplish all aspects of Army building out of a strong sense of responsibility and a sense of danger.

Comrade Jiang Zemin has repeatedly stressed: We must attach great importance to the Army's ideological and political construction. We must place it above all areas of work carried out by the entire Army. He noted: As the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, our Army should not only stand firm politically and steadfastly uphold the correct political orientation, but should also maintain ideological and moral purity so that it will become a model for emulation by the people. Strengthening ideological and political construction in the Army is even more urgent and important during the current new situation arising from deepening reform. Education currently under way throughout the Army on patriotism, dedication, a revolutionary outlook on life, hard work, respect for cadres, and love for soldiers is a strategic measure for strengthening troops ideologically and politically in keeping with the new situation.



Through effective ideological and political work, we will more firmly uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Army, adhere to the goal of serving the people wholeheartedly, and always maintain the People's Army's sterling qualities.

Political reliability, military competence, a fine work style, strict discipline, and effective logistic support are the overall demands set forth by Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Central Military Commission, regarding Army building during the new period. It is in the interests of the state and nation, and in the people's fundamental interests, to strengthen national defense construction and Army building in an all-around manner in order to provide strong and effective guarantees for the country's reform, opening up, and economic construction. In Army building, we should always uphold Mao Zedong's thinking on military affairs; thoroughly implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thinking on Army building during the new period; conscientiously carry out the five areas of work laid down by Chairman Jiang Zemin at the grass roots level; and constantly improve our overall defensive and operational capacities under modern conditions.

The PLA is a force for peace. In reviewing history during the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of victories in the War of Resistance Against Japan and in the world antifascist war, we feel even more strongly that victory is hard to come by, and peace is to be cherished even more. Each achievement scored by the PLA in the modernization drive fully testifies to the Army's resolve and ability to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to safeguard the motherland's unity, and to complete the important task of defending the motherland entrusted by the party and people.

To always keep in mind our glorious duties and successfully accomplish our sacred mission, let us rally officers and men throughout the Army more closely around the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, so that they will assume heavy historical responsibility and render more meritorious service to the people.

**General****Commentary on Keeping Momentum in Enterprise Reform**

HK0408072895 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
3 Aug 95 p 4

[CHINA DAILY Commentary: "Reform Momentum"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The central government has just made a call to the whole nation that we maintain momentum in reforming State-owned enterprises.

The short-term target is to implement the experiments and establish co-ordination with reforms in other fields to assure initial success by the end of this year.

So far enterprise reform, started in the mid-1980s, has enhanced, in great measure, the enthusiasm of State firms by delegating independent powers to their managers.

As a result, a number of large and medium-sized State enterprises have increasingly played a prominent role in domestic and world markets.

The next phase should be to institute the modern corporation system.

As President Jiang Zemin explains, distinctive features of the modern corporation system consist of "clear definition of property right, distinct right and responsibility, separation of functions between government and enterprises, and scientific management."

This reform is absolutely necessary because it will assure State-owned enterprises of independent management and sole responsibility for their own losses and profits.

Only with the establishment of such a new system, can the root problems within State-owned enterprises be removed.

Those problems include low efficiency, big losses, heavy debts, overstaffing and out-of-date technology.

It is an unshakable principle that large and medium-sized State-owned enterprises must constitute the mainstay of the economy now and in the future. It is a clear feature of the socialist market economy that State-owned enterprises play a leading role. Of course, China continues to encourage the development of non-State enterprises including foreign-funded ventures.

Vitalization of State enterprises is, therefore, of great importance to China's success in reforms.

Currently, it is wise to carry out the reform step by step. This year focuses on pilot reforms in large enterprises.

For one thing, the macro-economic environment is not yet ready for a fast and overall enterprise reform. Inflation and price hikes have yet to be curbed by the moderate tight fiscal policy this year.

For another, it is necessary to accumulate experience by pilot programmes.

While carrying out experiments across the country, more attention should be paid to their co-ordination with reform measures in other fields.

Complete separation must be effected of functions between government departments and enterprises. Administrative offices mustn't interfere in the routine operation of enterprises any more.

A nationwide social security system should be set up so such reform measures as bankruptcy can proceed smoothly.

And it is necessary to further financial reform to improve the tax system.

Reform experiments should grapple with contradictions and difficulties boldly and prudently rather than skirt around them if we hope for initial success.

The orientation, basic ways and timetable of the enterprise reform are settled. We are convinced that strict implementation will eventually consolidate the State-owned enterprises's status as the mainstay of the national economy.

**Coal Industry Experts on Energy Utilization**

OW0308140195 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0813 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — China will be able to save a total of 600 million tons of coal by the year 2000 if it maintains the increase rate of 0.5 percent in terms of the country's average utilization rate of energy resources.

This will greatly ease the contradiction between energy shortage and the serious waste of energy in the country at the moment, according to experts at the Ministry of Coal Industry.

The experts said in an interview with XINHUA today that in the ten years between 1984 and 1994 China saved a cumulative total of 525 million tons of coal. Of this, some 40 percent was achieved by directly cutting energy consumption in production through enhancing scientific and technological utilization.

Up till now, the average utilization rate of energy resources in the country has been raised to over 30 percent, as compared with 26 percent in 1980.

Despite this progress, China lags far behind the advanced countries in terms of energy utilization rate (about 50 percent), according to the experts.

The waste of energy resources remains serious nationwide. For instance, energy and raw materials consumption constitutes over 70 percent of the production cost in enterprises.

The fast-growing national economy has also stimulated the consumption of energy resources by enterprises and residents.

It is imperative to practise economy and reduce energy consumption, as this is the most economical means of easing the energy shortage, according to the experts.

They said that the cost of saving 150 million tons of coal is only half the cost of producing the same amount of coal.

Moreover, coal fuels over 70 percent of the country's total energy consumption. To save on coal will be instrumental to reducing pollution and better protecting the environment, the experts said.

To make the saving effort more effective, priority should be given to the restructuring of the product mix, with the focus on the development of the low-energy-consuming tertiary industry, the experts noted.

According to initial estimates, the country's tertiary industry will help save 240 million tons of coal by the year 2000 if its proportion in the national economy is enhanced from the present 27 percent to 37 percent.

In addition, industrial sectors and enterprises nationwide should make the most efficient use of energy resources, and practise strict energy economy in their production processes by means of scientific and technological enhancement.

It is also necessary to introduce the market economy mechanism and link energy saving to the benefits of enterprises and workers, the experts added.

#### **TV Series To Be Launched on State Property**

*OW0408090195 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0739 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA) — China's national television station will launch a one-month-long news series on state property, starting Sunday, in an effort to bolster the general public's awareness of state property.

Jointly prepared by the State Administration of State Property (SASP) and the China Central Television Station, the program will cover cases of loss of state property in over a dozen cities as well as a number

of enterprises with a good record of state property management.

It will also provide follow-up stories on major cases, answers to viewers' questions and experts' comments.

The program will be shown at prime time every evening, with each part taking five to eight minutes.

The general public's awareness of state property management is insufficient and unsatisfactory, SASP official Qin Xiaoying told a news briefing here today

"It's an urgent task to improve the awareness of state property among the general public, especially among people in government institutions," Qin said, urging relevant departments to consider the issue of state property management from a strategic point of view.

Mass investigations have uncovered the major ways and means through which state property is often lost, Qin said. He cited losses occurring during the process of setting up Sino-overseas joint ventures, transforming state-owned enterprises into share-holding entities and transferring state property, as state assets are often undervalued or not evaluated at all.

The SASP is drafting detailed rules and regulations on dealing with cases of loss of state property, according to Qin, who expects the National People's Congress next March will pass the long-awaited State Property Law, the fourth draft of which has already been completed.

Qin revealed that the SASP will launch a newspaper called "China Property News" next year in a further move to help enhance the management of state property, the value of which was estimated at 3.5 trillion yuan (about 421.7 billion US dollars) by the end of 1993, up from a mere 20 billion yuan in 1949.

China has to date established over 3,000 state property administration agencies, covering almost all counties and cities, said Li Ping, another SASP official.

#### **Posts, Telecommunications Develop Rapidly**

*OW0308133695 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0900 GMT 3 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — China's posts and telecommunications developed by leaps and bounds in the first half of this year, according to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT).

The MPT statistics show that during the period the national postals and telecommunications business turnover was valued at 43.88 billion yuan (about 5.2 billion US dollars), up 44.6 percent from the corresponding period of 1994.



The state made a total fixed investment of 23.05 billion yuan in this sector in the first six months, up 39.7 percent from the same 1994 period.

By the end of June, China had a total of 69.95 million telephone lines.

In the meantime, telephone subscribers increased by 7.61 million, including 936,000 mobile phone users, up 153 percent from the same 1994 period.

By then, there were 45.28 million telephone users across the country, and the telephone popularization rate soared to 3.76 percent nationwide.

An MPT official said that the local telephone popularization rate in Beijing, Hangzhou, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Haikou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen cities exceeded 30 percent.

The official added that 80 percent of the newly installed telephones were for private use.

By the end of June China had 13.78 million radio pager users, an increase of 3.45 million over the same period of last year, according to the official.

## Finance & Banking

### Industrial, Commercial Bank Deposits Rise

OW0308143695 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1403 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — Deposits in the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) reached some 810 billion yuan (97.59 billion U.S. dollars) by the end of July.

The number, which is an increase of about 200 billion yuan for the past seven months, accounts for one-third of the country's total individual savings deposits, according to officials at the ICBC, today.

In the first half of this year, the amount of ICBC loans increased by 51.7 billion yuan, mainly to revive large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises and those in coal mining, fertilizer production, pesticides, and railways, and to provide relief for people in disaster-stricken areas.

Experts believe that savings deposits "are helpful for curbing inflation, resolving supply-and-demand discrepancies in the market, providing construction funds, commodity production, and stabilizing and stimulating the economy."

### Construction Bank Deposits Rise 20.2% in 6 Months

OW0308145095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1422 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — Deposits at the People's Construction Bank, the country's chief fixed-assets investment backer, increased by 109.1 billion yuan, or 20.2 percent, in the first half of the year, to 650.5 billion yuan by the end of June.

The total is 20.6 billion yuan more than the comparable figure for 1994.

Total loans amounted to 525.5 billion yuan by the end of June, up 24.7 billion from the beginning of the year.

An official with the bank said that the sustained growth in deposits was due to the country's macro-economic policy of July 1993 that has had an effect, with the national economy heading in the right direction.

He said that the deposit increase has contributed in part to government efforts to curb the money supply, and noted that the amount of bank loans has been held within the limits imposed by the central bank, the People's Bank of China.

The bank repaid more than five billion yuan in refinancing loans to the central bank and underwrote five billion yuan worth of bonds between January and June.

### Banking Reform To Focus on Management Style

HK0408084595 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING (BUSINESS) POST in English 4 Aug 95  
p 3

[Article by Dede Nickerson in Beijing: "Call To Lift Management"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The next step in China's banking reform process is to improve its management style, according to the vice governor of the People's Bank of China, Chen Yuan

"The next step in the banking reform process will focus on raising the level of business efficiency," he said yesterday. "We need to implement the commercialisation of China's banks in line with enterprise management reform. The banks need to strengthen their internal management to a level that is equal to international standards."

Speaking at the opening of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp's (HSBC) Beijing branch yesterday, he said poor performance by Chinese enterprises was affecting the profitability of China's banks.

Mr Chen said that the issue of bank profitability was the focus of a recently convened national banker's meeting on capital management.

Beijing vice-mayor Zhang Baifa, presided over the opening ceremony, making one of his first public appearances since the major corruption scandal erupted around his former colleague, vice-mayor Wang Baosen. "I hope that I can provide a better building for your office in Beijing," Mr Zhang said.

HSBC officials said that they had strong confidence about their business future in China and felt that efforts to control inflation had been successful.

Spokesman for HSBC Vincent Cheng said: "There is no doubt that inflation is coming down, although there are arguments about how far it has actually declined. "The governor of the Peoples' Bank assured us this afternoon that they would continue to bring inflation under control."

Mr Cheng said it would be difficult for China, given its economic circumstances and reform efforts, to bring inflation to a level that would make Western economies totally comfortable.

Despite its new status as a Beijing branch office operator, HSBC was reluctant to comment on a timetable for currency convertibility or its ability to conduct business using Chinese currency.

The Beijing branch would provide a full range of banking facilities in foreign currencies, and would offer trade-related finance and other banking services. The bank's customer base in China included foreign companies, joint ventures and expatriates.

HSBC China area manager Eddie Wang said that the bank hoped to expand its branch network in China.

#### **Inner Mongolia Chairman on Township Finance**

SK0408070095 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 12 Jul 95 p 1

[Article by reporter Liu Shaohua (0491 1421 5478), Zhang Jinyan (1728 3866 3601), and De Bin (1795 2430): "It Is Imperative To Emancipate Our Mind, Develop the Economy, and Break a New Path of Building Up Township-Level Finance"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Wu Liji, chairman of the autonomous region, emphasized in the all-region work meeting on building up township-level finance: "The key point, potential, and hope to change our financial difficulties can be found in the township-level finance. It is imperative to emancipate our mind, develop the economy, and break a new path of building up township-level finance."

On 11 July, the all-region work meeting on building up township-level finances was held in Hohhot. Wu Liji made an important speech. Liu Zuohui, Song Zhimin, and Lan Qianfu attended the meeting.

In the past decade, township-level finances in our region witnessed great development. Up until 1994, the revenue of the township, town, and sumu financial organizations totalled 1.01 billion yuan, and planned expenditures were 1.17 billion yuan. Of this, the budgetary revenue was 890 million yuan while expenditures were 1.06 billion yuan. They respectively accounted for 12.9 percent and 11.4 percent in the all-region financial revenues and expenditures, and 25.4 percent and 23.5 percent of finances at the banner and county level. The finances of township, town, and sumu level established their status step-by-step and played an increasingly important role.

Wu Liji, chairman of the autonomous region, stated in his speech: Township-level finances are the main foundation of the banner and county-level finance, and are an important part of all-region finances. If we can resolve the problems of township-level finances, it will be easier for us to resolve the problems of banner and county-level finances. At present, we still have yet to lift 3 million of the population in rural and pastoral areas from poverty. To increase the income of peasants, we should make great efforts to develop the economy of rural and pastoral areas. However, to develop the economy of rural and pastoral areas, it is imperative to develop and strengthen the important promoting force: township-level finances. The autonomous region should build up township-level finances; let the township, town, and sumu governments handle their own finances; and make the township, town, and sumu governments unify their rights in politics, in handling business, and in finance. In the meantime, strengthening and perfecting the function of the township, town, and sumu governments also plays an important role in consolidating the state's grass-roots political power.

Wu Liji emphasized: Township, town, and sumu governments in our region are in charge of more than 70 percent of the population and 90 percent of the land. The build-up of township-level finances concerns not only the present but also the long-term future; it concerns not only grass roots but also the overall situation of the entire autonomous region. He urged party committees and governments at all levels to proceed from the strategic perspective; promote the senses of responsibility, urgency, and historical mission; and include in the important agenda the work of building up township-level finances.

Chairman Wu also held: To strengthen the township-level financial build-up, we should emancipate our minds, strengthen the awareness of building up township-level finances, and further upgrade our understanding on the following four aspects. First, it is imperative to insist on making the main line, which is the emancipation of our mind and the changing of our concepts, run through the build-up of township-level finances and other tasks. Second, it is imperative to insist on focusing on economic construction, to concentrate our efforts to promote the economy, and to work hard to increase financial resources so to fulfill the overall target of making the people, townships, towns, sumus, banners, and counties prosperous. Third, it is imperative to insist on taking the criteria of the "three advantages" as the proceeding point and the target. Fourth, it is imperative to upgrade our awareness of strengthening township-level finances; to coordinate the endeavors of finding, accumulating, administering, and spending financial resources in an organic manner; and to take financial revenues and expenditures as the "general switch" of economic work.

When talking about how to develop the economy, cultivate financial resources, and accelerate the build-up of township-level finances, Wu Liji pointed out: We should pay particular attention to the financial build-up in five respects. It is imperative to stabilize the basic financial resources and enhance agriculture and animal husbandry to take the road of high yield, fine quality, and high efficiency. We should actively adjust the economic structure of agriculture and animal husbandry, increase input, popularize advanced science and technology, reasonably allocate production factors, and establish the new type of agriculture and animal husbandry with high comprehensive efficiency. It is imperative to develop pillar financial resources and enhance township enterprises to have larger scale, better quality, and a higher standing. The local resource advantages should be brought into play, and great efforts should be made to develop one industry in one township, one product in one village, and a household-based industry. We should mainly concentrate on the processing of farm and animal products, and should continue to increase the efficiency resulting from the appreciation of farm and animal products that have been processed and transformed. We should optimize main financial resources; pay particular attention to backing up pillar industries and key enterprises and products; and organize enterprise groups or coordinated enterprises that combine trade, industry, and agriculture (animal husbandry) and whose mainstay is products enjoying brisk sales. We should develop rising financial resources, concentrate on developing the tertiary industry and strengthening the exploration as well as administration of land, and work hard to increase the por-

portion of revenue coming from sources other than the state-owned economy. The supplementary financial resources should be broadened, and administrative units should be encouraged to establish economic entities to increase revenues.

Wu Liji urged endeavors to follow the requirement of "being the top government and having the top finance"; to clearly define the responsibility system in which finances at all levels should find their own balance; and to fully mobilize the township governments' initiative as well as creativity to handle their own finances. In the meantime, while perfecting the administration over finances at the township and town level, it is imperative for all localities to proceed from their own reality, stop following the same pattern, and seeking uniformity. Once perfected, the system should remain unchanged for at least three years. Governments and relevant departments of all localities should back up the contingent's building of finances at the township and town level as well as conscientiously carry out plans to ensure the fighting goals of township-level finances throughout the entire region are smoothly fulfilled.

### Foreign Trade & Investment

#### Shanghai Mayor on San Francisco Trade Show

OW0308130195 *Shanghai People's Radio Network*  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 95

[Report of interview with Shanghai Mayor Xu Kuangdi and Wang Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, by station reporter (Yao Shukun) in San Francisco; date not given; from the "990 Morning News" program — passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mayor Xu spoke highly of activities launched in connection with Shanghai Week [in San Francisco]. He said activities launched in connection with the current Shanghai Week had been very successful.

[Xu] "Activities launched in connection with the current Shanghai Week in San Francisco have been very successful. The San Francisco Friendly City Commission, and some friends from business, commercial, and other circles in the United States enthusiastically supported our activities. Many people participated voluntarily after taking leave from their units. Some who ran their own companies did not go to work but helped publicize China's Shanghai Week activities without remuneration."

[Yao] Xu Kuangdi said China's Shanghai Week activities had provided San Franciscans with a better idea



of Shanghai's developments in recent years, and its achievements in developing Pudong.

[Xu] "Our briefings on developments in Shanghai and Pudong in recent years have elicited quite a response. All people with whom we have come into contact believe they had gained a complete picture of Shanghai's changes over the past three years. We brought along acrobatic, musical, and fashion troupes, which staged free performances for senior citizens and children. They felt that friendship between the American people in San Francisco and the Chinese people in Shanghai is unbreakable. Despite some problems in current Sino-U.S. relations as a result of the United States permitting Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to visit, friendship between the Chinese and American people, especially sister-city relations between San Francisco and Shanghai, will develop constantly."

[Yao] Economic and trade talks and business solicitation activities — key events featured in Shanghai Week — have also been a complete success. Wang Zukang, chairman of the municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, said that total business volume conducted during economic and trade talks on the current tour to the United States may exceed \$100 million.

[Wang] "A total of 72 units participated in the fair. There were 86 booths covering total exhibition space of 2,200 square meters. This is unprecedented in the history of Shanghai's overseas exhibitions. No exhibition of this size has been held previously. Total business volume over five days has been \$65 million, though this is the achievement of just five days. Total volume, including business conducted throughout the visit, is estimated at more than \$100 million. This is also a substantial achievement compared to Shanghai's other overseas exhibitions."

[Yao] Wang Zukang said that in addition to trade, business solicitation has also yielded good results.

[Wang] "In addition to trade, we also carried out business solicitation activities. Seven contracts and letters of intent were formally signed at the end of these activities. The seven documents involve more than \$50 million in contracted foreign capital. There were also more than 20 verbal commitments. These 20 or so commitments are worth approximately \$20-30 million."

[Yao] The rich and colorful activities launched in connection with Shanghai Week offered San Franciscans a better idea of Shanghai's status and future development. The activities are the crystallization of friendly cooperation and exchanges between Shanghai and San Francisco over the past 15 years. They will surely bring

friendly relations between the two cities into a new period of development.

#### **Foreign Investment Increasing in Tianjin**

OW0308152495 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1447 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tianjin, August 3 (XINHUA) — North China's biggest port city of Tianjin has had sustained increases in foreign investment in the first half of this year.

Official figures show that by the end of June, Tianjin approved more than 8,800 companies funded by foreign ones from over 90 countries and regions, involving a total of 14.1 billion U.S. dollars.

One of the main features of the development of foreign-funded companies in the city over the past two years is that more and more multinationals are coming in, with one-fourth of the world's top 100 industrial companies and nearly 20 of the U.S.'s 500 largest consortia building factories in Tianjin.

Dozens of foreign investors, including Motorola, Otis Elevator, Mobil Petroleum, Siemens, and Karry, whose total investment amounts to 10 million U.S. dollars each.

Many of these companies are involved in machinery, chemicals, electronics, medicine, and technology-intensive work.

Motorola, for example, had a good year in 1994, with exports totalling 113 million U.S. dollars, putting it first among Tianjin's foreign-invested companies.

Recently, the vice-president of the U.S. Company visited Tianjin with the intention of investing more in a high-tech large-scale integrated circuit project. It added 160 million U.S. dollars in the city last year, and the company's investment in Tianjin will reach 640 million U.S. dollars, according to the vice-president.

#### **AT&T To Invest in Switching Systems Operation**

OW0408064895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0515 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA) — The global telecommunications giant AT&T yesterday announced that it will invest 100 million US dollars in a switching systems operation in China, and transfer its advanced sub-micron integrated circuit technology.

The investment agreement was signed here yesterday evening. It will enable AT&T to design, manufacture and market its flagship switching system, the 5ESS(R) switch made by the AT&T Qingdao Telecommunications Systems Ltd in Qingdao, Shandong Province.

According to the agreement, the project, which involves five Chinese partners, will be the largest of its kind outside the United States, and will have a production capacity of one million lines upon completion.

Also signed was an agreement on transferring a package of AT&T's latest technologies for semiconductor integrated circuits to the Huajing Electronics Corporation Group, an affiliate of China's Ministry of the Electronics Industry.

Included are AT&T's 0.9 um Single Poly Double Metal (SPDM), Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) wafer processing technology and related design technology.

The AT&T-funded Huajing manufacturing line, designed with a production capacity of 10,000 six-inch wafers, will go into operation within two years. And the products will be sold to the subsidiaries of AT&T and other multinational companies in China, as well as domestic electronics enterprises.

Moreover, AT&T will help to train Huajing's engineers, as the agreement stipulates.

William Warwick, president and chief executive officer of AT&T (China) Ltd, said at yesterday's signing ceremony that the integrated circuit industry in China has maintained a growth rate of 49 percent, and as a result foreign investors' confidence about its future development has been pushed to a new high.

He added on the occasion that AT&T has set up a microelectronics business office in Shanghai, China's leading industrial center, which will provide products and technical support to the company's co-operative partners and customers in China.

#### **Overseas Funds Go to Former Red Army Base Area**

*OW0308144495 Beijing XINHUA in English*

*1332 GMT 3 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanchang, August 3 (XINHUA) — More than 20 overseas-funded businesses

have been set up in areas around the Jinggangshan Mountains, a former Red Army base, in east China's Jiangxi Province.

Officials with local economic departments say that a total of 82 million yuan worth of overseas funds has been introduced into the area to help local people escape poverty, which has plagued the area for years.

Most of the funding, from a dozen countries and regions including Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, France, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, has been put into businesses involved in timber, bamboo, or other natural resources processing, totalling 8.9 million yuan, local sources said.

Although it is up in the mountains, Jinggangshan City has opened a number of offices in coastal regions and special economic zones to get investment information and have more contact with overseas business people.

Its infrastructure, such as water and power supplies, and transportation and telecommunications, have been greatly improved, and major highways and program-controlled telephone service have been extended to the region.

Local officials say that they are optimistic about the region's future development. The Beijing-Kowloon railway line, which will be completed by the end of the year, runs through the region, and a military airport will be available for civil use soon.

"That will help bring more investors here," said a local official.

## Central-South Region

### Bomb Explodes at Guangzhou Railway Station

OW0408073195 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0644 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, Aug. 4 KYODO — Three people were seriously injured Friday [4 August] in an explosion at the main railway station in Guangzhou, southern China, Chinese television said in a report rebroadcast in neighboring Hong Kong.

A bomb is believed to have caused the blast, which occurred at around 9 A.M., scattering debris and luggage, the report said.

One of the injured, a 19-year-old man, was a suspect in the bombing, it said, adding that two more homemade bombs were found in luggage believed to belong to the man.

### Further on Explosion

OW0408085295 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0829 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, Aug. 4 KYODO — Three people were seriously hurt Friday [4 August] morning when a homemade bomb exploded in the main railway station in Guangzhou, southern China, a Hong Kong newspaper reported.

One of the injured, a 19-year-old man, is a suspect in the bombing, the WEN WEI daily reported. The man, surnamed Liu and from Huaiji, a neighboring city to Guangzhou, sustained injuries to his arm, the Chinese-language daily added.

The bomb went off at approximately 9:20 a.m. and is believed to have been contained in a soft-drink can.

Two more homemade bombs were found in luggage believed to belong to Liu, the report said.

The bomb exploded about 50 meters from the ticket office, causing confusion throughout the station, but the situation was quickly brought under control, the daily said.

Guangzhou is home to thousands of factories which have fueled the southern China economic boom, and has one of the busiest railway stations in China.

### Nanning Hi-Tech Zone Given Authority, Funds

OW0408045495 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0317 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanning, August 4 (XINHUA) — The municipal government of this capital of south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has de-

cided to grant more authority to and put more funds into its Hi-Tech Development Zone.

The Nanning Hi-Tech Development Zone was set up in 1988, and was approved by China's State Council as a state-level hi-tech zone in 1992.

So far, an accumulated fund of 275 million yuan has been put into the construction of the zone, and the area for development totals 700,000 sq m. [square meters] At present, the zone has 210 enterprises, including 57 hi-tech and 17 overseas-funded ones.

The management committee of the hi-tech zone has been authorized to exercise comprehensive economic management and part of the administrative authority at the municipal level. The committee handles its own budget, final accounts and management of state property.

The committee is also authorized to check and approve construction projects, and their planning, designing and management, to be in charge of the land use in the hi-tech zone and to issue certificates to investors.

The hi-tech zone is not required to hand over its profits or pay tax between 1995 and 2000. All the income of the zone, including earnings from transfer of land-use right and real estate, and fees collected inside the zone will be used in supporting the infrastructure construction of the zone.

The municipal government allocated two million yuan this year to the hi-tech zone to support project loans. It also raised 20 million yuan to lend to the hi-tech zone as a development fund for hi-tech projects.

From this year to the year 2000, the city will raise 10 million yuan annually from the municipal budget to support the construction of the hi-tech zone.

### Henan Transportation Network Increasing

OW0308144195 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1333 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zhengzhou, August 3 (XINHUA) — Visitors to this capital of Henan Province are no longer troubled by traffic jams from the eastern to western suburbs with emergence of four newly-built overpasses and a suspended highway that link major roads of the city.

The pace of communications construction is really fast in Henan.

Situated in central China, it has both advantages and challenges as far as the conditions in its communications are concerned.



A road-construction drive in 1994 brought the total length of roads in the province to over 47,000 km, averaging 29 km per sq km, ranking the third in the country.

Also in that year, Henan completed two expressways, the first of the kind in the province.

In air traffic development, the Central China Airlines bought three Boeing-737 planes from the United States and brought the number of domestic air routes to 37.

"More and more people in this province have come to recognize that communications development is the prerequisite for economic growth," provincial authorities said.

The province has set up a Central China Economic Zone that comprises ten of its cities along the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway and the Lanzhou-Lianyungang Railway, which are the richest areas in the province.

As the province has built five exceedingly large bridges across the Yellow River to connect five national highways, and the areas along the river are expected to benefit from them economically, the authorities said.

The progress in communications facilities has also helped accelerate its opening-up pace. So far, Henan has opened nine highway, railway and air ports.

Moreover, an airport in Zhengzhou is still under construction, and so are two expressways, a highway port and several local roads, the authorities disclosed.

#### **Hubei Secretary Speaks at Anticorruption Forum**

SK0408034195 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] On the afternoon of (?2 August), Jia Zhijie, secretary of the provincial party committee; Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Ding Fengying, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, invited responsible comrades of the provincial-level law and discipline enforcement organs to a forum to especially analyze the situation in waging the struggle against corruption and to study how to strengthen the economic order and deepen the struggle.

Li Qifan, president of the provincial higher people's court; Zhong Shuqin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades of the [words indistinct] departments attended and addressed the forum. Jia Zhijie and Yang Yongliang made important speeches.

The forum maintained: The current situation of our anticorruption work is generally good. Our province has

made appropriate achievements in waging the struggle. This year, the provincial party committee set forth the requirements for holding high the three banners of development, unity, and administrative honesty. This enjoys the concerted support of the people from higher levels down across the province. All localities and departments have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the central authorities and the arrangements of the provincial party committee and have ceaselessly deepened their work. Thanks to the great efforts made by the law and discipline enforcement organs—including discipline inspection, procuratorial, and supervisory organs as well as courts—we have made new headway in investigating and handling major and appalling cases. Leading cadres have also made new progress in administrative honesty, self-discipline, and self-improvement. Simultaneously, we should also notice that we still have a long way to go in order to have our work attain the requirements of the central authorities and the expectations of the people. In the aspect of investigating and handling major cases, some localities have in varying degrees the phenomena of concealing cases, refusing to investigate the cases that have been filed, carelessly handling cases, and attacking the masses; a few localities [words indistinct] and fail to effectively end some corrosive phenomena. [sentence indistinct]

Jia Zhijie pointed out: Party organizations and leading cadres at various levels should understand the seriousness of the struggle against corruption and the grimness of the situation. Whoever is involved in corruption cases or major and appalling cases should resolutely and thoroughly be investigated. In handling corruption cases, we should eliminate two tendencies. First, we should not be in the state of extreme nervousness because the corrosive elements account for a tiny minority within the party and state organs. Second, we should not adopt an indifferent attitude toward [words indistinct].

Jia Zhijie stated: At present, we should grasp anticorruption work with two hands. We should grasp major and appalling cases with one hand. We should [word indistinct] to make breakthroughs in thoroughly grasping major cases. It is necessary to eliminate various kinds of obstacles and to strictly enforce discipline and law. With the other hand, we should grasp administrative honesty and self-discipline. We should establish two lines of defense for party-member cadres. First, we should set up the line of defense for party discipline and state laws to demonstrate the deterrent force of party discipline and state laws. Second, we should learn from Kong Fansen to solve the problems caused the world outlook and the outlook on life. This is our basic measure for resist and oppose corruption.

Jia Zhijie concluded: Discipline inspection, procuratorial, supervisory, and auditing organs as well as courts undertake extremely heavy tasks for deepening the struggle against corruption. Through construction, these organs should have their worker contingents perfect their professional work skills so as to suit the demands for the anticorruption struggle.

Yang Yongliang stressed: We should further expand the dynamics of the struggle against corruption, particularly the work of investigating and handling major and appalling cases, and prominently attend to our work priorities. We should firmly attend to handling the problems related to key departments and leading cadres at the county level; pay high attention to the problems to be exposed by visitors and incoming letters from the masses; firmly attend to investigating all cases that have been exposed; and strictly enforce discipline and laws. The corrosive elements should be punished and sentenced when necessary. Those whose cases are serious should be heavily sentenced; they must never be sentenced leniently. Investigating major and appalling cases is the central link of the struggle against corruption. The broad masses of people have paid full attention to it. We should solidly grasp this work and have the daring to face and overcome difficulties. All units should sort out cases that they have put on file and should mobilize and organize internal forces to strengthen the handling of cases.

#### Hubei Authorities Discuss Flood Situation

HK0308050295 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee called a meeting in Wuchang on 29 July to brief provincial people's congress standing committee members, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] standing committee members, and responsible persons of democratic parties on Hubei's economic condition in the first six months of the year, present situation in flood control and providing disaster relief, and initial conceptions for the Ninth Five-year Plan. [passage omitted] Provincial Party Committee Secretary Jia Zhijie presided and delivered a speech. He said, over the past years, people's congresses and CPPCC bodies at all levels in Hubei had earnestly performed their duties, done a good job of their work, and made great contributions to augmenting Hubei's building of democracy and legal system, and promoting Hubei's reform, development, and stability. It is necessary to strengthen and improve work of the people's congress and CPPCC on the basis of past work and remain compatible with the new situation and tasks. The provincial party committee will unswervingly show

concern for, support, and help the people's congress and CPPCC in conducting their work. [passage omitted]

Jiang Zhuping, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor, analyzed the economic situation in Hubei in the first six months of the year. Having fully affirmed the accomplishments made, he indicated the difficulties and problems existing in economic life today. [passage omitted] Jiang Zhuping said, this year is the last in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, a year to lay the foundation for the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Initial conceptions for the Ninth Five-Year Plan have taken shape after year-long fermentation. [passage omitted] Through demonstration, the plan will be submitted to a plenary session of the provincial party committee for discussion. [passage omitted]

#### Hunan's Chemical Industry Gains Momentum

OW0308134195 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — The chemical industry of Hunan Province in central China showed a trend of revival in the first six months of this year, realizing a sales rate of 99.93 percent.

The "China Chemical Industry News" said that the chemical industrial enterprises have turned out 53.6 percent of their planned output value for this year, up 17 percent over the same period of last year.

The loss incurred by enterprises this year has been reduced by 65.33 million yuan, and 66 debt-ridden enterprises have begun to make profits, said the paper.

The paper said that the rising production of chemicals for agricultural use and elementary chemical materials are a breakthrough for the revival in the sector.

But the floods in the middle of June caused 17 chemical enterprises to suspend production, and price hikes for electricity and coal will probably impede the sector's growth in the remaining months of this year.

The leaders of the petrochemicals department of the province said they are confident that the sector will maintain its stable development in spite of the existing difficulties.

#### Southwest Region

##### Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Congress Ends

OW0308133795 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 3 Aug 95

[By reporter Ning Siqun (1337 0013 5028)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lhasa, 3 Aug (XINHUA) — The Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Congress

has successfully concluded. The congress elected the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee that is composed of 55 members and 10 alternate members. The First Plenary Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee that was held today elected a 16-member standing committee, a secretary, executive deputy secretaries, and deputy secretaries.

Chen Kuiyuan was elected secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee.

Raidi (Tibetan), Gyaincain Norbu (Tibetan), and Guo Jinlong were elected executive deputy secretaries of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee.

Basang (Tibetan, female), Danzim (Tibetan), Yang Chuantang, and Liu Que [0491 4292 — Lieque is the name listed in bureau records] (Tibetan) were elected deputy secretaries of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee.

The 16 elected Standing Committee members are: Chen Kuiyuan, Raidi (Tibetan), Gyaincain Norbu (Tibetan), Guo Jinlong, Basang (Tibetan), Danzim (Tibetan), Yang Chuantang, Liu Que (Tibetan), Hu Yongzhu, Zi Cheng (Tibetan), Chen Hanchang, Buqiong (Tibetan), Lu Huimin [7120 1920 3046], Li Guangwen (Tibetan), Li Ligu [2621 4539 0948], and Sang Zhu [2718 3796] (Tibetan).

The Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission also held a plenary session today, during which the secretary and deputy secretaries of the commission were elected.

Buqiong (Tibetan) was elected secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission.

Wang Wanjun [3769 8001 6874] (Tibetan), Wang Hemin [3769 0735 3046], Qu Jia [2575 0502] (Tibetan), Zhang Yueping [1728 6460 1627], and Suolang Jianding [4792 2597 1017 1353] (Tibetan) were elected deputy secretaries of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission.

#### Further on Congress

OW0308162495 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1603 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, August 3 (XINHUA) — Chen Kuiyuan, 54, a graduate of Inner Mongolia Teachers College in 1964, has been elected Party secretary of China's Tibet Autonomous Region at the Fifth Regional Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) here today.

The congress also elected seven deputy secretaries, of whom five are Tibetans.

The congress selected 55 committee members and ten alternate committee members to form the Fifth Regional Committee of the CPC, and a 16-member standing committee was selected.

#### Tibetan Women Enjoy Stronger Policy Voices

OW0308133995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0706 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — A survey has found that Tibetan women have increasingly stronger voices in policy-making and law enforcement.

At the moment 73 women of the Tibetan ethnic group are deputies to the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region, according to the report.

The survey report, titled "Great Historical Changes in the Status of Tibetan Women", added that "Tibetan women now account for a definite proportion of the policy-making population".

Samding Djepamo, a female Living Buddha, holds the lofty position of vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress.

Also, two Tibetan women have been elected deputies to the National People's Congress — the highest legislative body in China.

Some outstanding female figures have been elected to the Regional People's Political Consultative Congress, the survey revealed.

It said that there are also many female Tibetan procurators, judges and army officers.

It added that 54,000 Tibetan women are employed in industry and business in the region.

Other fields in which Tibetan women are prominent are the following: medicine, astronomy, geology, education, textiles, art, and posts and telecommunications, it said.

Tibet has a population of the 2.3 million, of which, 1.12 million are women of the Tibetan and other minority ethnic groups.

#### Pipeline Guarantees Tibet Oil Supply

OW0408090095 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0756 GMT 4 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xining, August 4 (XINHUA) — China has just completed the construction of a 32.7-km pipeline to guarantee the oil supply to Tibet.

The petroleum pipeline, called the "Golmud 101 Pipeline Project" was laid from the Golmud Oil Refinery to the 101 Oil Depot, and links up with oil



pipelines from the Qaidam Basin in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous Region to Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Crude oil from the Qaidam Basin can now be processed in the refinery. Then oil is transported directly to Lhasa.

The pipeline is one of the 62 Aid-Tibet projects decided on by the central government.

### **North Region**

#### **Beijing's Industrial Production Enjoys Growth**

*OW0408091195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2126 GMT 26 Jul 95*

[By reporter Yang Qing (2799 7230)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA) — This reporter recently learned from the Beijing Municipal Economic Commission that in the first half of this year state-owned industrial enterprises steadily increased production and sales, resulting in a comparatively great improvement in their economic returns.

According to statistics, the production of Beijing's state-owned industrial enterprises posted a growth rate of 5.4 percent in the first half of this year. State-owned industrial enterprises accounted for 23.7 percent of the increase in Beijing's output value, up 8.4 percentage points from the same period last year. The economic returns of Beijing's state-owned industrial enterprises also showed some improvement in the first half of this year. Beijing's industrial production-sales rate reached 95.5 percent, up 6 percentage points from the same period last year, with the production-sales rate of state-owned enterprises reaching 97.7 percent. Due to the increase in the production-sales rate, the percentage of funds tied up in inventory of finished products of state-owned enterprises dropped by 8 percent.

#### **Tianjin Views Progress of Crime Report Centers**

*SK0308113695 Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 2 August, the municipal procuratorate invited responsible comrades of relevant departments and committees of the municipal party committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal government, and the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, responsible persons of the banking, commercial, and real estates departments and of some large enterprises, and some specially invited inspectors to a forum to mark the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the crime report centers of procuratorial organs, to report on their relevant situations of relying on the masses to conduct crime report activities and to beef up efforts to inves-

tigate and handle major and appalling cases since last year, and to jointly discuss anticorruption plans along with all social sectors.

This August marks the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the crime report centers of the procuratorial organs. Over the past seven years, the procuratorial organs accepted more than 36,000 cases of various descriptions reported by the masses, and through these reports, cracked 4,507 cases, of which 1,570 were major and appalling cases, and through handling cases, recovered 82.8 million yuan in economic losses for the state and the collectives. In the course of deeply mobilizing the masses to report corruption, bribe-taking, and other economic criminal cases, procuratorial organs at all levels concentrated their main energy on investigating and handling major and appalling cases. During the first half of this year, the proportion of major cases rose by 16 percentage point over the same period of last year. Sixteen persons who served as directors or deputy directors were involved in these cases, and the cases involved illicit sums as large as 3 million yuan. In order to promote justice and boost the enthusiasm of the masses to report crimes, procuratorial organs awarded persons who did good job in reporting crimes in a timely manner. During the first half of this year, 40 persons were awarded. This has enabled the quantity and quality of crime reports to maintain a good development trend and effectively promoted the in-depth development of anti-corruption as well as the investigation and handling of major and appalling cases.

#### **Tianjin Capital Market Thrives**

*OW0308134895 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 3 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tianjin, August 3 (XINHUA) — Fund raising at the Tianjin Financial Capital Corporation amounted to nearly 40 billion yuan (about 4.8 billion US dollars) in the first six months of this year, about 3.8 times the figure for the same 1994 period.

The total amount ranks this coastal city in north China next only to the country's largest economic center of Shanghai in terms of capital raising.

Capital demand here is on a steady rise as the economy continues to maintain a sustained growth momentum, a municipal official said.

Statistics show that interbank trading, which constitutes the bulk of the business on the financial market, reached 32 billion yuan between January and June. The figure broke down into 15.7 billion yuan in loans and 16.3 billion yuan in borrowings.

Established in 1988, the capital corporation now has 50 members. Experts here expect the corporation to have a bigger role to play now that the city and its neighboring areas have become economically more dynamic than ever.

#### **Tianjin Holds Meeting on Trying Economic Cases**

SK0308144195 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*  
2300 GMT 2 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The municipal higher people's court held a work conference on trying criminal cases on 2 August to make arrangements for the tasks of trying criminal cases of courts at all levels across the municipality during the second half of this year. It was learned that during the first half of this year, in the course of trying criminal cases, courts at all levels across the municipality, continued to uphold the principle of dealing strict blows to criminals, beefed up efforts in this aspect, and gave full play to functions of trials.

Since the first half of this year, the people's courts at all levels across the municipality have concluded 2,976 criminal cases, particularly dealt blows to crimes of murder, robbery, rape, hooliganism, and abduction and trading of women and children that seriously endangered public security, and gave heavy punishment in line with the law and within the extent of measurement of penalty. During the first half of this year, 758 cases of various descriptions appealed to courts were concluded, and the persons involved in 40.27 percent of these cases were sentenced to five-year imprisonment, life imprisonment, or capital punishment, thus the trend of dealing stern blows was maintained. At the same time, people's courts at all levels also beefed up efforts to deal blows to serious economic crimes. During the first half of this year, 610 economic criminal cases were concluded and special efforts were made to investigate and handle economic criminal cases in such aspects as fighting corruption and maintaining the socialist market economic order in an effort to promote the in-depth development of anticorruption struggle.

#### **Northeast Region**

##### **Heilongjiang CPC Enlarged Plenum Concludes**

SK0408000195 *Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio*  
*Network in Mandarin* 2200 GMT 2 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] After a three-day meeting, the fourth enlarged plenary session of the Seventh Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee concluded in Harbin on the afternoon of 2 August. The plenary session adopted an important and great policy decision on building Heilongjiang, which is largely engaged in farming, into a strong agricultural province.

Tian Fengshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, presided over the enlarged plenary session on the afternoon of 2 August.

Attending yesterday's plenary session and seated on the session's rostrum were provincial leaders including Yue Qifeng, Wang Jiangong, Ma Guoliang, Shan Rongfan, Meng Qingxiang, Yang Guanghong, Wang Xianmin, Yu Jingchang, and Suo Changyou.

The plenary session first approved the decision made by the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee with regard to building Heilongjiang, which is largely engaged in farming, into a strong agricultural province. The decision puts forward that we should seize the current favorable opportunity and mobilize all forces across the province to spend approximately 15 years on building Heilongjiang, which is largely engaged in farming, into a strong agricultural province as well as on further supporting or bringing along the economic development in the province as a whole.

The plenary session also approved the opinions raised by the provincial party committee and provincial people's government for implementing the decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with regard to accelerating the enforcement of scientific and technological progress.

Yue Qifeng, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a summary speech in concluding the plenary session. He stated: The key to succeeding in implementing the spirit of the plenary session lies in studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the spirit of the speeches given by central leading comrades during their inspection tours in the province; in further emancipating minds; and in changing the concepts. Only by emancipating minds and fostering a sense of markets, benefits, competition, and assets, which are suitable to the socialist market economy, will we be able to enjoy the ways of engaging in production; of achieving development; and of earning money. In addition, only then will natural resources become commodities, wealth, and economic strong points. In emancipating minds, it is imperative to unswervingly and persistently regard the economic construction as a center; to unswervingly uphold the criterion of three advantages; and to unswervingly uphold the reform direction of establishing responsibility systems and of dealing with the problems of eating together and egalitarianism.

Yue Qifeng cited the following three opinions on specifically implementing the spirit of the plenary session: 1) We should unify our thinking as well as unite ideology and understanding harbored by the masses from



top to bottom across the province with the spirit of the plenary session so that we can coordinate activities and steps, work together with one heart, and commonly wage struggles. Various localities and departments should have a clear-cut stand and adopt a resolute attitude toward dealing with the problems of creating barriers between different departments and regions in development, of mixing up political work and enterprise management, and of enforcing the systems unevenly. 2) We should suit our measures to the local reality. By proceeding from their reality and by seeking truth from facts, various localities and departments should earnestly implement the spirit of the plenary session. They should carry out earnest investigation and study; deepen their understanding on local issues, on their regional situation, and on their current situation; and work out actually-feasible plans and ideas with local strong points and characteristics. 3) We should make overall arrangements. Particularly in processing farm and sideline products, it is imperative to follow the demands of industrialization and to follow the principle of succeeding in selecting leading enterprises by selecting those having practical strength and by supporting those that have been selected as leading business so as to bring along the development of production bases and to establish associations with farm households, and to strictly prevent the recurrence of development with the barrier between different departments and regions; the recurrence of disconnection among trade, industry, and agriculture; and the recurrence of duplicated construction of projects with low levels.

Lastly, Yue Qifeng stated: There are only five months left this year. Fellow comrades should concentrate their efforts on conducting their work in various fields. In particular, they should do a good job in fighting the first battle of building Heilongjiang into a strong agricultural province and wrest for a good harvest this year. A good job should be done in grasping the last-phase management over the major-crops fields, in upholding the principle of reaping a bumper harvest by combating disasters, and in organizing wheat harvesting at present. Meanwhile, a good job should be also done in organizing the fine processing of grains, soybean, yam, and cash crops so as to accelerate the pace in industrial growth and to increase economic results.

#### **Heilongjiang Holds Meeting of Propaganda Directors**

SK0408055895 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The coordination meeting of propaganda department directors of eight provincial and regional party committees was held in Harbin on

the morning of 3 August. Yue Qifeng, secretary of the provincial party committee, briefed the directors of propaganda departments of such provinces and regions as Liaoning, Jilin, Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, and Qinghai on Heilongjiang's situation of reform, opening up, and economic construction. Centering on how to make propaganda work better serve economic construction, the participants exchanged their respective experience and understanding at the meeting.

Yue Qifeng stated: Heilongjiang Province boasts rich natural resources on the ground and underground, and is China's important energy, raw material, and commodity grain production base as well as a heavy industrial base, forming 10 major advantages in large oil fields, forests, coal mines, machinery, war industry, grain depots, pasturelands, water areas, border, and the bank of talents. The overall ideology of economic development defined by the provincial party committee last year has enabled economic construction and all undertakings to witness a good trend of accelerated development. In 1994, the GNP of the entire province totalled 660.4 billion yuan, up 8.7 percent over the previous year, making the year one with the most rapid economic growth rate during recent 10 years. The total grain output registered an all-time record. The development of township enterprises, tertiary industry, and other new economic growing points was accelerated; the rate of industrial production was accelerated; and the province's position in the country began to move forward.

Yue Qifeng added: Our province is an undeveloped gold mine. Owing to the protracted implementation of the planned economy and its deep influence, its economic development has lagged behind. How to successfully develop this gold mine is an issue we must resolve in a better manner for some time to come. For a long time, in the course of developing and building Heilongjiang, we have formed the spirit of the northern wilderness, the iron-man spirit, and the Daqing spirit. Under the conditions of developing the socialist market economy, it is imperative to uphold these three spirits. With these three spirits, we can overcome all difficulties.

Yue Qifeng expressed hope that all participating comrades would pass on their good experience to Heilongjiang in an effort to further improve Heilongjiang's work.

Governor Tian Fengshan and Shan Rongfan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, also attended the meeting to extend congratulations. Yang Guanghong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Pro-



paganda Department, presided over and addressed the meeting.

**Changchun-Wuhan Air Route Increases Service**

SK0408065295 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese  
8 Jul 95 p 1

[Article by Xie Tianfeng (6200 1131 7364):  
"Changchun Airport Increases Scheduled Flights  
From Changchun to Wuhan"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Having discussed the matter with the relevant department, the provincial Civil Aviation Bureau decided to add the Changchun-Dalian-Wuhan scheduled flight service beginning 1 July. There will be two flights on this route every Wednesday and Saturday. The Wuhan branch office of Southern Airline will provide Boeing 737-300 passenger aircraft for the round trip flights. Each flight will carry 145 passengers. The plane will take off from Wuhan at 1245 and arrive in Changchun at 1630. The plane will leave Changchun at 1720 and return to Wuhan at 2110.

**Liaoning Governor Delegation Visits ROK**

SK0408073395 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 17 Jul 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The Liaoning Provincial government delegation led by Governor Wen Shizhen paid a friendly visit to the ROK on 12 July.

Yi Hong-ku, prime minister of the ROK received Governor Wen Shizhen at the prime minister's office on the afternoon of 12 July. Wen Shizhen first thanked Prime Minister Yi for meeting him. He also briefed him on progress in cooperation between Liaoning Province and the ROK, and offered suggestions for developing economic and technological cooperation of both sides in the future.

Wen Shizhen said: Liaoning Province is now studying and formulating plans for accelerating reform and readjustment in the old industrial base during the Ninth Five-Year Plan period. Liaoning Province will regard the ROK as one of the major countries for developing external cooperation and hopes that the Korean Government will urge Korean enterprises to participate in the transformation of Liaoning's old enterprises. Practices over the past few years indicate that Liaoning Province and the ROK are mutually complementary in cooperation, and that they have great potential and vast prospects. As long as we make joint efforts, the economies of both sides will be greatly developed.

Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku extended warm welcome to Wen Shizhen's visit and spoke highly of his suggestions. He said: I have learnt that cooperation between Liaoning Province and the ROK is well developed and that over 1,000 enterprises have made investments and established plants in Liaoning. This shows that Liaoning Province has the great advantage of attracting investments from Korean enterprises. Particularly, the ROK is very close to Liaoning. If the conditions for communications are further improved, economic cooperation between both sides will surely develop greatly. Governor Wen Shizhen's visit will surely promote the acceleration of economic cooperation between Liaoning and the ROK. Prime Minister Yi expressed that he will visit Liaoning during his next visit to China and make efforts to promote cooperation between both sides.

That evening, ROK National Assembly Speaker Hwang Nak-chu met with and feted the delegation members and conducted extensive talks with them on further developing economic and technical cooperation between both sides.

**Li Denghui Said Using Media To Create Hostility**

OW0408083095 *Beijing Central People's Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 2200 GMT 3 Aug 95*

["Commentary" by station editor Yi Xin from the "News and Current Events" program: "Li Denghui Controls Taiwan's Media and Creates Hostilities Between the Two Sides"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The recent missile tests conducted by the mainland's military authorities in the East China Sea did not constitute any threat to Taiwan's fishermen, nor did the tests cause them 300 million yuan [yuan as heard] in damage as certain media in Taiwan have alleged. During those few days in which the missile tests were conducted, many fishing boats still operated at night on waters near Pengjiayu, an island some 50 kilometers away from Taiwan. When interviewed by Hong Kong's ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE by phone, a meteorologist on the island said: Since the mainland announced that missile tests were to be conducted in the East China Sea, the sea near the Pengjiayu remained calm and there were no signs of tension whatsoever. Taiwan's fish prices were not affected either. According to Guo Chongqin, director of the Taiwan Market Administration, after the launching tests began on 21 July, the volume of fish trade remained normal, and the price of fish was maintained at 79.4 yuan per kilogram on average. He added that the volume of fish trade increased on 24 July, and the average price dropped to 76.7 yuan per kilogram.

Deliberately trying to create an atmosphere of hostility between the two sides and instigate anticommunist sentiments among the people, certain newspapers, radio stations, and television stations on the island also stated that the Chinese Communists had the intention to invade Taiwan. Some newspaper said the missile tests in the East China Sea had inflicted total losses of 100 million yuan on Taiwan's fishermen, and some other papers said that the losses reached 300 million yuan. Nobody knows how they came up with these figures.

To achieve Taiwan independence or create an independent Taiwan, the advocates of Taiwan independence and their supporters among the Taiwan authorities have tried to instigate anticommunist feelings and hatred toward communism among Taiwan's fishermen and the vast public by painstakingly exaggerating the mainland's military exercise. Because of the maneuver of Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui], a member of the Kuomintang's [KMT] mainstream faction, certain media on Taiwan naturally acted in accordance with his ideas and policies. During his U.S. visit, the KMT instructed the media to publicize Li Denghui's courage in achieving a breakthrough under the mainland's compression of Taiwan's

international space. When Taiwan's Gaoxiong [Kaohsiung] failed to win the bid to sponsor the Asian Games, certain media controlled by Li Denghui did not say a word about the fact that Gaoxiong was not as good as its adversary, Pusan, nor did they say that Taiwan is a not a sovereign state and therefore is not qualified to sponsor the Asian Games. In an attempt to instigate discontent and hatred among the people in Taiwan and achieve the political effects he needs to push Taiwan independence, they went all out to attack the mainland for exercising pressure on Taiwan.

Certain media controlled by Li Denghui have also willfully reversed right and wrong and confounded black and white. The most obvious example was the way they treated the tragedy that occurred in Qiandao Hu last year. It is apparent that nobody on either side wanted to see such a tragedy occur, but Li Denghui took the lead in condemning the mainland, saying that the CPC was a group of bandit-like evil doers. Certain media then went all out to exaggerate the incident, saying that it reflected the mainland's intention to give Taiwan compatriots a hard time. As for the floating hotel incident, which was evidently a case of ruthless persecution of boat people from the mainland, Li Denghui's authorities instructed the media to describe the incident as an accident, in an attempt to cover up their sinful act of not rescuing the dying, and to mislead those investigating in affixing the responsibilities of the relevant authorities in Taiwan. Media controlled by Li Denghui have also made it an everyday practice to instill in the people the idea that Taiwan cannot subsist or develop without international space, and that the mainland has repeatedly exercised pressure on Taiwan, and Taiwan will suffocate unless it can walk out.

Is this a fact?

Jiang Zemin, in the eight-point proposal he put forward early this year, specifically stated that we have never objected to Taiwan developing nongovernmental economic and cultural relations with the outside world. The fact is, the period following the severance of diplomatic ties between the United States and Taiwan 16 years ago was when Taiwan registered its fastest economic growth. During the seventies, Taiwan per capita income was still a few hundred U.S. dollars; it jumped to \$2,000 in the eighties; and now it has reached \$12,000. When Taiwan and the United States severed diplomatic ties, Taiwan only had \$2.2 billion of foreign exchange reserves. The figure multiplied later, and now it has reached \$100 billion. Today, Taiwan's economic growth has been maintaining more than 7 percent per year. Could Taiwan possibly achieve such fast growth if it were suffocated for lack of international space?

Li Denghui complained that, despite Taiwan's strong economic power, it does not have the opportunity to contribute to the international community. He also said he would pay \$1 billion for a UN seat. Is this not contradictory to his theory that Taiwan is suffocating? Suffocation is only a pretext, of course. Li Denghui's real intention is to create two Chinas, or one China and one Taiwan, in the international community. Thus, by alleging that Taiwan does not have international space, Li Denghui actually means that there is no room in the world for him to achieve Taiwan independence. Moreover, what he describes as pressure from the mainland is only an excuse he uses to instigate dissatisfaction among the Taiwan people with the mainland, to create conflicts between the two sides, to consolidate his political position, and to realize his Taiwan independence dream through indefinitely postponing the great cause of national reunification.

**Beijing TV Views U.S. Trip by Taiwan President**  
**OW0308114595**

[Editorial Report] Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin at 1140 GMT on 30 July in its "Focus Interview" program carries a 12-minute announcer-read report over video titled "The Person of Li Denghui (Li Teng-hui)."

The report begins with introductory remarks by an unidentified male program host: "A foreigner who is invited to visit the United States must have an entry visa, and it does not cost more than a few dollars to get one. Last month, however, someone spent as much as \$10 million to open up political links with the United States. He is Taiwan's Li Denghui. Li Denghui undoubtedly visited the United States as the president of the Republic of China (ROC). However, the United States and the Taiwan authorities publicly stated that his visit was private. The only thing Li Denghui did in the United States was peddle his political idea — 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan.'"

The report continues: "The Taiwan authorities have launched all kinds of strange diplomacy in recent years: pragmatic, flexible, monetary, vacation, and transit diplomacy. On 6 July, Li Denghui introduced alumni diplomacy. The United States claimed Li Denghui visited the country as a Cornell University alumnus. However, Li Denghui himself stated publicly that he set foot on the soil of the United States as the ROC president. This is evident from an on-the-spot report by Taiwan television." Video shows long shots of an airplane landing and taxiing to a halt on a runway, and Li Denghui emerging from the plane. The report notes that Li Denghui was given red-carpet treatment, which is accorded only to heads of state.

The report goes on to feature an interview by Hu Yang (5170 7122) with Li Jiaquan, deputy director of the Beijing Taiwan Economic Research Center (BTERC), who comments on Li Denghui's speech at Cornell University on 9 July. Li Jiaquan said that what Li Denghui referred to when noting that the people's wishes are always in his heart was the wishes of foreigners and pro-independence elements.

The report recounts the PRC's founding in 1949; the Korean War; the adoption of a resolution at the 26th UN General Assembly which restored the PRC's legitimate rights in the United Nations and expelled the Taiwan authorities; President Nixon's visit to China in 1972; the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations; and the signing of the three communiques. The report notes: "It is understood that before Li Denghui's trip to the United States, some important U.S. Government officials openly sent a message to the Chinese Government that the Clinton Administration has no plans to permit Li Denghui to visit the United States, because such permission would have violated the principles of the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques. However, the U.S. Government went back on its word and issued Li Denghui a visa."

The report continues with an interview by Hu Yang with Wang Jisi, director of the Institute of North America of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), on why the U.S. Government permitted Li Denghui to visit the United States. Wang Jisi says: "In recent months, the China-threat view has appeared among some politicians in the U.S. Congress and part of the U.S. media. Some said that despite China's rapid economic growth, the socialist system — the fundamental system led by the Communist Party — has not changed, and on no account is that acceptable to the United States. Some said that because China is an emerging big power and the United States is a big power that attempts to maintain the international status quo, conflicts between the two countries are inevitable. The anti-China forces in the United States are growing. Taiwan has driven a wedge between China and the United States, and used its political clout in the United States to embark on monetary diplomacy to influence the U.S. media and political circles. On the one hand we have Clinton's overall external strategy: What should be his policy toward China? The U.S. Government has already taken a step forward here in checking China. On the other hand, we have U.S. domestic politics. The anti-communist and anti-China forces constitute yet another conservative force. That force, together with the liberal faction which advocates human rights, have exerted pressure on the Clinton administration and demanded that it change its existing policy toward Taiwan. All



these factors, when added together, resulted in the Clinton administration permitting Li Denghui to visit the United States."

After noting that the U.S. people intend to turn Taiwan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," the report goes on to note that Li Denghui has acquired the habit of "depending on foreigners," and that the latter's father was known to local Taiwan people as "four legs" or the "running dog" of Japan. The report notes: "In a conversation with Japanese writer Ryotaro Shiba in March last year, Li Denghui said that the term 'China' is ambiguous and vague, and that it is strange to dream of Taiwan as a province of China. From his actions, policies, and speeches, we can see his changeable character characterized by betrayal."

The report continues with various interviews by Hu Yang. In one, Fang Shen, executive president of the National Taiwan Studies Society, describes the pro-independence sentiment advocated by the Democratic Progressive Party. BTERC Deputy Director Li Jiaquan believes Taiwan has wide international space for existence in a response, and says: "What Li Denghui wants is chiefly political, diplomatic, and sovereign space, therefore he is splitting China and promoting 'two Chi-

nas' and 'one China, one Taiwan.'" Wu Daying, director of the CASS Political Science Institute, answers in the negative when asked if Taiwan is pursuing democratic politics. In yet another interview, BTERC Deputy Director Li Jiaquan expresses the belief that Li Denghui's visit to the United States has only brought "tension" across the Taiwan Strait.

The report then goes on to describe the opposition to Li Denghui's pro-independence activities by the people and media on Taiwan, as well as mainland and overseas Chinese.

The report concludes with the words: "China's reunification is the cherished desire of Chinese worldwide, including those on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, and it is the greatest good deed that could be performed for the Chinese nation." It notes: "Li Denghui did not come to the motherland, but visited the United States instead. He has vigorously promoted Taiwan independence instead of trying his best to promote one China. His action has not only run counter to his religious beliefs and education, but has also betrayed a great cause of fundamental importance — the Chinese nation's reunification."

**Li on Cross-Strait Ties, Independence***OW0408045095 Taipei CNA in English  
0203 GMT 4 Aug 95*

[By Bear Lee]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 3 (CNA) — President Li Teng-hui on Thursday [3 August] urged Beijing authorities to open an era of "mutually beneficial" cross-strait relations.

Speaking at a question-and-answer session of the National Assembly, Li also urged political parties in Taiwan to stop arguing over whether Taiwan should go the independence route or unify with the mainland.

He said that most of the 21 million people in the Taiwan area are the offspring of Chinese who migrated to Taiwan over the past 400 years.

"We are all Chinese and are of the same Chinese blood, but we are all Taiwanese whether we came here earlier or later because we have been standing firmly together to fight for the existence and development of Taiwan," he said.

On foreign relations, Li said the ROC, as the world's 13th-largest trading nation and 18th-largest economy, deserves a "fair and reasonable" status in the international community. "Besides, it's also our obligation to share our developmental experiences with other countries," he noted.

He said the ROC is sincere in wanting to help the international community, and possesses enormous strength to contribute to the world's prosperity and progress. He added that a reasonable international status for the ROC would not hinder the unification of China.

With regard to the national identity issue, Li reiterated that Taiwan's independence would endanger the nation's future and undermine social prosperity and stability. "It (Taiwan independence) cannot and should not be done," he said.

Li has been present at the National Assembly over the past few days to solicit the opinions of National Assembly members on national affairs.

Li said that the deputies' suggestions mostly focused on constitutional and administrative reforms, judicial, economic, social, cultural and educational development, national security, and Taiwan's relations with Mainland China and foreign countries.

He promised that all the proposals would be forwarded to relevant government agencies for reference and possible implementation.

**Spokesman: Do Not Expect Foreign Aid If Attacked***OW0408104495 Taipei CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO  
in Chinese 27 Jul 95 p 4*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Leng Jo-shui said yesterday that our fellow countrymen should not expect the international community or the United States to give us a hand when the Chinese Communists use force against us. Leng Jo-shui said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently concentrating on one thing: to form a consensus in the international community that the Chinese Communists should not be tolerated, so as not to affect standing bilateral interests between our country and other countries in the international community.

**AIT Head Addresses Fourth Communique Rumors***OW0408102595 Taipei CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO  
in Chinese 22 Jul 95 p 2*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lynn Pascoe, director general of the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] yesterday. Pascoe told Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Hsi-fan that there has been no discussion between the Chinese Communists and the U.S. on signing a fourth communique.

Pascoe took the initiative to visit MOFA yesterday morning. In addition to clarifying rumors related to a fourth communique, Pascoe especially expressed his thanks for our offering a "one China" policy statement.

With the issue of one China in mind, Chen Hsi-fan met Pascoe on 17 July to state our country's stand and to emphasize the fact that at the current stage, China is in a state of separation and rule under two different governments. In addition, he gave Pascoe an English version of our country's "one China" policy statement.

MOFA Spokesman Leng Jo-shui said: In his recent remarks, U.S. Department of State Spokesman Johnson [name as transliterated] pointed out that "restoring official ties with the U.S. is Taipei's goal." This shows that Washington has had a clear understanding of our government's stance. Therefore, there is a concrete reply to the question of a fourth communique.

**Japan Invites Taipei To Join Post-COCOM Group***OW0408100795 Taipei CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO  
in Chinese 2 Aug 95 p 4*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Japanese Government has invited Taipei to participate in a new international organization which will replace the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls [COCOM], which

has been abolished. Tokyo will send relevant high-ranking officials to Taiwan to discuss operational issues.

Tokyo hopes that our country will participate in the new organization particularly because of our high technology level, especially in the computer and industrial products sphere, which has reached the high standard originally set by Cocom on export control. In addition, our country imports machinery equipment from Japan to produce new products and then exports the new products, which are also under Cocom's control. For these reasons, Tokyo is hopeful that Taipei will join in the new organization.

According to an official of our representative office in Japan, after joining the new organization, the Japanese Government hopes to follow a similar pattern with the ROK, which maintains diplomatic ties with Japan, in handling issues related to export license.

Cocom was formed in the West during the Cold War era following World War II. Original member states included the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. Its original mission was to control exports of strategic materials, machinery equipment, and raw materials to communist countries, such as the former USSR, eastern European nations, Mainland China, DPRK, and Cuba.

**MAC Extends Mainland Personnel Allowed To Visit**  
*OW0308115895 Taipei LIEN-HO PAO in Chinese*  
28 Jul 95 p 6

[Article by correspondent He Ming-kuo (0149 2494 0948)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Even though cross-strait ties are tense and confrontational, the Mainland Affairs Council [MAC] adopted an opening-up measure on 27 July to allow mainland scientific and technological personnel and their spouses and children to visit Taiwan. Furthermore, the MAC expanded the range of mainland scientific and technological personnel allowed to visit Taiwan to those in the mining and construction fields. The opening-up measure will be conducive to further enhancing cross-strait exchanges in science and technology.

At the 27 July meeting, the MAC discussed and adopted the revised draft "Provisions on Importing Industrial Technology from Mainland China." The MAC not only expanded the range of mainland scientific and technological personnel allowed to visit Taiwan and permitted their spouses and children to accompany them, but also revoked a requirement that when applying to visit Taiwan, mainland scientific and technological personnel should obtain prior approval from relevant Taiwan units, including departments in charge of the applications, the

MAC, and the Ministry of National Defense. Henceforth, we will not need to worry about factors other than their technological contributions when considering mainland scientific and technological personnel's applications for visits to Taiwan.

The major expansions are as follows:

— The MAC expanded the range of mainland industrial technologies allowed to enter Taiwan. Besides the current list of research organizations under Taiwan financial groups and legal persons, agriculture, industry, and technological services, the MAC extended the list to include mining and construction sectors. It also included relevant environmental projects under the technological services category.

— The MAC added that mainland scientific and technological personnel who will be staying in Taiwan for more than six months may apply for their spouses and minors to accompany them. If necessary, they may also apply to temporarily leave Taiwan during their stay.

— The duration of mainland scientific and technological personnel's stay in Taiwan will be one year. If necessary, they may apply to extend it once. The maximum length of their stay will be two years.

**\*Editorial Reviews Seven-Point Proposal**

*95CM0362B Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese*  
24 Jun 95 p 3

[Editorial: "Please Fall Into Our Trap—Qian Qichen's Seven-Point Overt Scheme"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Qian Qichen, PRC vice premier [and foreign minister], announced on behalf of the PRC State Council on 20 Jun 1995 a seven-point policy on Taiwan's agencies in Hong Kong and Taiwan-Hong Kong relations after 1997. It is reported that Chien Fu, Taiwan Minister of Foreign Affairs holds that "Qian's seven points" are nothing more than just one more reiteration of PRC policy, and offers nothing new. Chien Fu says that the PRC's 'Hongkongization' of the Taiwan issue is unacceptable to all of Taiwan's 21 million people; and figures from all walks of life have also offered critiques of "Qian's seven points."

Our observation is that "Qian's seven points" are actually the PRC's established policy on Taiwan, with the following four key priorities: 1) The "one China" policy is irrevokable; 2) Air and sea shipping lines between Hong Kong and Taiwan will be under special "regional" navigation management; 3) Economic and cultural exchanges between Taiwan and Hong Kong will remain unchanged; 4) As for Hong Kong affairs involving Taiwan, all matters involving national sovereignty



and cross-Taiwan Strait relations will be arranged and dealt with by the "central government", or handled under the direction of the "central people's government." It is believed that Qian Qichen chose this time to make that announcement in order to publicize Beijing's policy in advance of the meeting between Ku Chen-fu [C.F. Koo] and Wang Daohan [the respective leaders of the following two organizations], SEF [Strait Exchange Foundation] and ARATS [Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait]. We believe that "Qian's seven points," which include "one China," "regional navigation," and "central government management," all show the PRC's general principle of one country, two systems, and the conduct of that principle in actual policy operations. In the future political arena, it appears that Taiwan's place in Hong Kong will be nothing more than to take a beating, with either the Ku-Wang meetings or the SEF-ARATS discussions of Taiwan-Hong Kong matters growing ever-less focused.

The PRC's handling of the Hong Kong matter is considered to be the PRC style for dealing with Taiwan affairs. But our interpretation is that the PRC has not dealt well with the Hong Kong matter. The Taiwan public believes that the PRC's current approach to Hong Kong is a trilogy of "displaying good intentions", along with "arbitrariness" that "is causing innumerable problems." All the way from "Jiang's eight terms" to "Qian's seven points," we hold that the PRC is asking Taiwan to please fall into its "one country, two systems" trap.

#### **\*DPP Chairman's Recent Activities Discussed**

95CM0362A Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese  
25 Jun 95 p 2

[Article by K'ang Yi-lun (1660 0181 0243): "Shih Ming-teh, A Proud Rooster in This Unlucky Year of the Pig [1995]"

[FBIS Translated Text] Such a party chairman is very rare indeed! The reaction of the chairman of Taiwan's biggest opposition party to his photograph on newspaper front pages for two days indicates that he actually is secretly pleased about it. And by the time these front-page photos are supplied with the caption of "commander in chief," that will turn him into a veritable "proud rooster."

A "bow tie" has always been one of the symbols of Shih Ming-teh whose marriage has recently ended in divorce. Also, with the thick head of hair that he has grown since his four years and two months hunger strike and forced-feeding, Shih Ming-teh will usually leave his house only after a half an hour of blow-drying and brushing.

It is probably because of his arrest during a sit-in for direct presidential elections at the Taipei railway station on 19 April 1991, as well as the recent primary election problems within his party that Shih Ming-teh has been so thoroughly criticized by local figures within his election district, Tainan. While Shih Ming-teh responds to this on public occasions only formally in his capacity as DPP [Democratic Progressive Party] chairman and legislator, he is privately enraged by those two events.

As to the 19 April case involving direct presidential elections, he has long since made psychological preparations. At a DPP-held press conference this spring, while all had forgotten that event, Shih Ming-teh's voluntary confession to the media for refusing to appear in court, for which he was "given a deadline to leave Taiwan," left us impressed by the reasoning of this party chairman who was forced into diplomatic handcuffs.

As to the rumors provoked by his party's primary elections, and even the questioning of his character and ethics, while Shi Ming-teh has said privately that no current political figures, either ruling or opposition, are qualified to criticize his ethics, he does express his displeasure about them in a more tactful tone on public occasions.

This Year of the Pig [1995] can be called an unlucky one for Shih Ming-teh. First, in early 1995, while he wished to push forward with plans for a series of party innovations, those plans were almost completely overturned at the March DPP Congress. In particular, Shih Ming-teh was criticized because his installation of branch party headquarters representatives and his election style with no subdistrict public representatives would have affected the redistribution of DPP political resources. Even after bringing five academics into central party headquarters, Shih Ming-teh has been criticized by people within his party for "not choosing the right people for the jobs," due to the actions of those five academics before they had become party members.

In fact, he is, as he himself claims, a "lame-duck chairman." With the DPP practicing a collegial system, the party chairman is nothing more than a figurehead. While he would like to change this status quo, he has still set his own terms for "reexpediting the next party chairmanship." And while that method is a case of "mutual passing of judgement" within his party, this party chairman who makes his own "ethical" demands will of course set his own principles on "interests avoidance."

In addition to Shih Ming-teh's being highly sentimental, his staff also describe him as being exceptionally shy. To establish a talent pool for the DPP, Shih Ming-teh has intentionally set up in his office the

New Taiwan Reconstruction Commission, as well as a National Development Research Institute, with the party chairman as one of their officials. But in these plans, Shih Ming-teh's major jobs are to "make appearances and raise money." As to Shih Ming-teh's fundraising style, his staff indicates that it is particularly "clumsy." While his staff makes good contacts with contributors to the point where "the money is there once the chairman asks for it," this fundraising chairman will first ask idle questions such as "did you contribute to X?" and "how has your business been going recently?" And then when the contributors' patience is about to run out, Shih Ming-teh finally asks them "whether they would like to join the party." It is understood that such things have occurred repeatedly. And when asked why he does not speak more directly, he responds that that would be "embarrassed."

When seeing such well-cooked ducks fly off, his staff can only call him the "worst fundraising" party chairman.

The three academics, Lin Hsiang-k'ai [2651 0686 1956], Lin Chung-cheng [2651 1813 2973], and Lin Wan-yi [2651 8001 0310] are staff members on whom Shih Ming-teh is exceptionally dependent. It was only after his release from prison that he met these scholars. In addition to letting them work in the DPP "part-time without pay," he also at times keeps them on immediate

standby, to respond to the party chairman's summons. Shih Ming-teh's treating them as fellow officers is one of the reasons why they are willing to work so hard for him.

Since Shih Ming-teh's divorce, many have started to play the role of matchmaker, actively looking for a good marriage partner for him. While his two marital failures have left Shih Ming-teh, who spent 25 years in prison, very sad, Shih Ming-teh explains his two marital changes as the result of the times and of history. But his inability while in prison to watch his daughters grow up was most painful. On a visit to Quemoy, Shih Ming-teh's second daughter, Shih P'ei-chun [2457 3805 0689], accompanied him. One evening on the small island of Quemoy, Shih Ming-teh and his daughter Shih P'ei-chun chatted with the crowd, before the end of which, Shih Ming-teh said quite emotionally that that was the first time he had had such a long chat with his daughter.

Some have called Shih Ming-teh a "scholar" and a "philosopher." Hsu Hsin-liang also once praised Shih Ming-teh as a political figure with no demands. While the highly emotional Shih Ming-teh may perhaps make one feel that he is unsuited to politics, who can say that a political figure must be cold and emotionless.

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